CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28556—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.

Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
October 1, 1891.

THE "MINNA CRAIG" WILL SAIL to MARSEILLES direct and has accommodation for 40 First-Class Passengers. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Rs. 400, including Ticket to London First-Class. For particulars apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*†	5300	Middle January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THESE Wines are generally considered better value than French Wines at corresponding prices. The Red Wines are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for their healthful qualities; they promote digestion and give tone to the stomach, and generally invigorate the system. The White Wines have special characteristics of their own which are much admired by Connoisseurs:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old, per doz. Qts.	24 0	27 0
Do do. Pts	13 0	14 8
CARLOWITZ, do. Qts	17 0	19 0
Do. do. Pts	9 8	10 8
FUNFKERCHNER, a White Wine of excellent Quality, per doz. Qts.	16 0	18 0
Do. do. do. do. Pts.	9 0	10 0
SOMLAUER, a noted White Wine of great delicacy, much admired for its soft and velvety flavour, per doz. Qts.	21 0	23 8
Do. do. do. Pts.	11 8	13 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

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THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy and now used throughout India.

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass, extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities. Per phial, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used.

Per phial, Re. 1.

RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

Per phial Re. 1.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM.

Pints, Re. 1-4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE WITHOUT OPIUM.

Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-8.

CHOLERA PILLS,

as supplied to Troops by Government.

Per phial, Re. 1.

DR. COLLIS-BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

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MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SOLUBLE PHENYLE, SOLUBLE CRESOL SANITAS.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

				Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue				16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red				16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs.	4-0	to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons				16	0
Excellent Masters				16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash				33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash				36	8
Leather Case for do.	Rs.	4-8	to	7	0

JEWELS.

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass				15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt				35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals				28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals				35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs.	15-8	to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals				28	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs.	12-8	to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons				28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.				12	8
Past Master's Jewels.	from Rs.	85-0	to	Rs. 165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THESE Wines have been specially selected for us at the Vineyard, and are old and matured.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
OCEANA CLARET per dozen A Wine specially selected for us. No Wine can be compared to this at the price for excellency of body.	12 0	OCEANA MARGUEAU per dozen Perfect in bouquet and full bodied. A fine, soft, and velvetty Wine.	21 0
OCEANA HERMITAGE per dozen A smooth, light, fine Wine, of very superior Claret character.	20 0	OCEANA HOCK per dozen This Australian Hock is a fine, generous Wine, of same body and fine bouquet.	21 0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE
IS A CHARMED FOOD! FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

ESPECIALLY valuable in Wasting Diseases, Consumption, Cough, Diabetes, Infantile Diarrhœa, Hysteria, Rickets in Children, Defective Assimilation and all forms of Dyspepsia, chiefly presumed to depend upon the debility of the Stomach. The Flesh-forming and Bone-strengthening Properties of Codlactone are wonderful and well known to the Medical world. Persons, with weak Digestion or Convalescent from an illness or suffering from some chronic disease of an exhausting nature, will find this preparation of immense service. Is far from disagreeable smell and taste of Cod Liver Oil, is pleasant to the palate and easily digestible by the weakest stomach and Ladies and children take it without the least repugnance.

The *Lancet* says: "Is a Preparation of Emulsified Cod Liver with Lactophosphate of Lime. . . . It mixes very well with water or milk and the taste is not Repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is of course calculated to promote speedy absorption."

☞ Notes on Codlactone by a London Physician sent free on application. Physician Sample Packet of Codlactone, &c., will be given away free on receipt of card.

Can be had of all Chemists, and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., near Zooma Musjid, 2-6 or Re. 1-4. Up Country and Local Orders carefully executed by

GENERAL MERCHANTS. } MADON, SONS & CO., { HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WELL WORTH TRYING.

FOR Comfortable Fitting Shirts or Sleeping Suits from our well-known

TWILL LINING!

send direct to Messrs. ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE, Sole Bombay Agents for the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

The only measurements they require are as follows:—

FOR SHIRTS.		FOR SLEEPING SUITS.
Height. Size of Chest. Size of Collar usually worn.	*N.B.*—These Shirts are made with turn down collars attached unless specially ordered otherwise.	Height. Size of Chest. Size of Waist.
PRICES—Shirts, 6 for Rs. 15.		Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-8 each, or 3 for Rs. 16.

Please note these are V.-P.P. prices, and include Carriage and Packing to any part of India. Patterns White or Striped will be sent on receipt of Post Card.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, SHIRTMAKERS, &c., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA PRESERVES,

Preserved in best Sugarcandy only, and imported direct.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GINGER	2 4	2 8
CHOW CHOW	2 8	2 13
COMQUOTZ	3 0	3 6

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SARDINE PASTE, a delicious relish, per tin	0 6	0 7
BREAKFAST BACON, Cooked, in tins of about 2lbs.	2 0	2 4
FINEST SOLUBLE COCOA, by Lorut Freres. Has a more delicate flavour than any other Cocoa in the Market, per tin	0 9	0 10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
289, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

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KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE......................Mr. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER......................Mr. J. H. NUNN.
The Curtain will rise punctually at 9 P.M.
SECOND WEEK.
Mr. GEO. C. MILN,
Mr. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
Miss LOUISE JORDAN,
AND THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
The Evergeeen Comedy,
"OUR BOYS."
Per Ryn Middlewick......Mr. GEO. C. MILN.
Mary Melrose............Miss LOUISE JORDON.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH AND 9TH,
"OTHELLO."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of a large number of patrons who are desirous of witnessing the performance of the "Merchant of Venice" being otherwise engaged on THURSDAY and FRIDAY nights, Mr. Miln has decided to postpone the production of the "Merchant of Venice" until MONDAY and TUESDAY next, substituting "OTHELLO" for TO-MORROW and FRIDAY nights.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,
"CASTE."

STUDENTS of the Various Colleges in Bombay will be admitted to the Shakespearian Performances at the following Reduced Prices:—

SECOND SEATS ....TWO RUPEES.
PIT..............................ONE RUPEE.
BACK SEATS ....EIGHT ANNAS.

These Tickets can only be had from the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press (by kind permission of Mr. Framjee Mehta). NONE WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1891.
"LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,"
(8-30 to 11 P.M.).
Admission Re. 1, with the use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with the use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th Instant, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1891.

READ THIS!

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES,

GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer, begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments.

TERMS—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co, where Programmes can be seen.

N. B.—Numerous testimonials can be shown if required.

"PEPSALIA,"

The Digestive Table Salt,
"is not a Medicine,"
As. 12.

WONDER OF THE DAY!
MELTONIAN CREAM
Preserves and beautifies all kinds of
Patent and Enamelled Leather. As. 12.

Clean and Preserve your
BROWN LEATHER
(Boots, Shoes, Travelling Bags, &c., by
PROPERT'S
BROWN LEATHER RENOVATOR. As. 6.)

21 and 23 Hummum St, MADON, SONS, & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE-ESTATE OF THAKERSEE BHANJEE AND OTHERS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Estate of the above insolvents will proceed to make a distribution of the assets realized by them amongst such creditors whose claims have already been submitted to and passed by the Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given to all other creditors who have not already sent in and proved their claims to do so before the 15th Inst. After which date no notice will be taken of any claims and the distribution made without any further reference to them.

MANECKJI SHAPURJI KATRAK,
for Self & co-Trustees.
Bombay, 6th October 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 138 OF 1881.

NANABHAI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALJI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Kandewady outside the Fort ....Plaintiffs,

VERSUS

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJEEWAN RANCHORDASS and NARRONDAS NATHUBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GUNPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Vithulwadi, GAJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWAR GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased GOVIND PANDURANG, by their guardian ad litem Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTUM NARROTANDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mumbadevi outside the Fort......Defendants,

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 23rd day of September, 1891, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of Plaintiffs' Attorney:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Owulwady otherwise known as Fofulwadi, near Vithulwadi, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 344 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, new No, 3243, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under Ward No. 1764 and 1765, and Street No. 28, 30 and 1, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Kala Bhanji, or on or towards the South by the property of Luddha Killianji, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Sitaram Govind and now to the said Luddha Kullianji, and on or towards the West by the Public Passage called Fofulwady or Owulwady Lane.

2 All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8100 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and groundrent under old No. 79, 91, 98 and 99, new No. 14218, 14221, 14240 and 14241, new surveyNo. 12&3-258, with the messuage, tenement, building-shed, trees, tank and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 36, and now under Ward No. 634 (1) and Street No. 42, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gunpatrao Sadashivjee and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurang, on or towards the East by the Government garden, and on or towards the West by a Public Passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 28th day of October, 1891, lodge in my office a Statement, verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Mall Pall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE POONA AMATEUR
BURLESQUE OPERA COMPANY.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
ON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8TH,
AND
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9TH,
DOCTOR FAUST
AND
MISS MARGUERITE;
OR
THE YOUNG DUCK WITH THE OLD QUACK.
A BURLESQUE OPERA,
IN TWO ACTS.
Originally written and produced by Messrs Hobday and Martin, Dublin, 1885.
Specially re-written and revised for the occasion by Captain E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Doctor Faust	(The old quack)	Capt. E. A. P. Hobday, R. A.
Mephistopheles	(A warm member, summoned in the nick of time)	Dr. Moore, I. M. S.
Valentine	(A modern scientific soldier)	Dr. Marks, M. S.
Siebel	(A page who turns over a new leaf)	Mr. Lloyd Jones, 13th Bo. I.
Wagner	(Sergeant of the local constabulary)	Mr. Seton, Worcester Rgt.
Dame Martha	(Valentine's fond mamma)	Mr. R. A. E. Benn, Sind Horse.
Clochette	(Her maids of all work)	Mrs. Tallents.
Belinda		Miss Howard.
Marguerite	(Martha's niece who gave her an uniecey time of it)	Miss Pottinger.

Village Maidens.	Mrs. Ulick Bourke	Miss Hill
	Mrs. Hensley	Miss Kirkham
	Mrs. Walter Lang	Miss Grace Kirkham
	Mrs. Owen Owen	Miss Kerr Pearse
	Miss Bernard	Miss Palin
	Miss Borradaile	Miss May Pottinger
Policemen.	Capt. Tallents, Lanc. Fus	Mr. Ford, R. H. A.
	Capt. Peacocke, Wor. Regt.	Mr. Benn, 3rd Bom. Cav.
	Dr. Trask, M. S.	Mr. Bolton, 13th Bo. Infy,
	Mr. Hensley	Mr. Huddleston, I. M.
	Mr. Liddell, R. E.	Mr. Geoghegan, 28th Pnrs.
	Mr. Skey, R. E.	Mr. Kelly, R. A.

The Idleburg Volunteers.
Bomdr. Sawyer R.H.A. (Standard Bearer)
Bomdr. Marno R.H.A. Bomdr. Goodall, R.A
Bomdr. Sharpe do. Gunner Bolton do.
Trumpr. Christian do. do. Newport do.
Gunner Mailly, do. do. Ezard do.
Do. Ferguson do. do. Johnson do.
Do. Wright do. Driver Osborne do.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestral Stalls	Rs. 5
Dress Circle, 1st Rows	" 5
Unreserved to Orchestral Stalls and Dress Circle	" 3
Boxes to hold 4	" 8
Pit and Gallery	" 1
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to all Unreserved Seats. Books of the Words at SOUNDY'S	" 1

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—AT the ORDINARY Monthly Meeting of the Corporation, called for Thursday, the 8th Instant, at 3 p.m., notices to the following effect will be moved:—(1) by Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq. "That Mr. Rienzi Walton be temporarily appointed Executive Engineer for a period of three months and a half from the 1st October 1891, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month. "That, from the 15th January 1892, Mr. Walton be appointed special Executive Engineer for Drainage Works on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month, that the Standing Committee be asked to take steps to provide therefor, and that the Commissioner be asked to submit detailed proposals for further drainge works to be prepared by the special Engineer so appointed. "That, from the 15th January 1892, the Corporation appoint, subject to confirmation by the Governor-in-Council, Mr. Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, Municipal Executive Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month for a period of five years."

(2) By Dinsha E. Wacha, Esq. "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into, and report on, the net gain or loss that may have resulted in connection with the several loans raised and invested between the years 1880-81 and 1890-91. That the weekly progressive statement of Municipal receipts and disbursements be printed and circulated for the information of the Councillors; and

(3) By Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq. "That sanction be given to the payment, out of surplus cash balance, of Rs. 5,083-5-4, being the salary of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, for two months and one day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 6th October 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI SHAMKUVARBAI (widow of MADHOWJEE BHAWAN) late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SHA MEGJI SANGJI, SONI DEWJI HIRJI, SONI BHAGWAN HIRJI, and SONI MULJI JEEWAN, the Executors named in the Will according to the tenor thereof ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate. Witness: Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-one and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 1st Day of October, 1891.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1890, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the directors' report and the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

2.—To declare a dividend.

3.—To elect directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for election.

4.—To appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business, which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 13th, to Tuesday, the 20th October, 1891, both days inclusive.

After the above Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the same place to ALTER the word "five" to "seven" in line two of clause 80 of the Articles of Association of the Comprny.

By order of the Board of directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S & W Co., Ld.,
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 6th October, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road (above Agra Bank),

BEG to intimate that, in addition to their CITY OFFICE in 27 Leadenhall Street, they have NOW OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE, at the West End in 49-50 Parliament Street, near the India Office, which will be found convenient for their Lady clientele as well as for Service men, etc., etc.

This Branch Office will be under the direct personal control of their Mr. WILLIAM WATSON.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street.
Do. 49-50, Parliament Street.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road (above Agra Bank).

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેઇકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds.—MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, thoroughly skilled in his profession, for a Mill in Bombay. Apply, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, to "M," care of this paper.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will be OPENED from 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the "Hill." Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All the comforts of a home provided. Apply "Proprietors," Poona Hotel, Poona.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

LOST.—From the Great Western Hotel, on October 6th, A WHITE FOX TERRIER DOG, marked with tan on right side of face and both ears; tan spot on the tail. Whoever will bring the above to the MANAGER Great Western Hotel, will be liberally rewarded.

PEARSE'S fresh GROUND MOKHA COFFEE is the BEST. Per lb. 1-4 only. Numerous imitations are being offered, but none can compare with ours.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN—TO LET, REDLANDS, No. 2 BUNGALOW; one drawimg, one dining, two bed and bath rooms, with furniture. Opento Panorama and Bombay views. Apply to CAWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS Medow street.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

WHY throw your money away for inferior quality of TEAS, go to WILMOT and Co., Hornby Row, Fort, for really good Darjeeling and Assam flavoury Teas, at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. Price Lists Free on Application.

CLEARANCE SALE.—SELLING OFF! Selling off!! Fancy Goods, Jewellery and Sundry Articles, at a reduction of 20 to 50 per cent.—PRINCE OF WALES TRADING Co., Ld., 75, Meadow Street, behind the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J Y Lang, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C Greengrass, Esq, contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drops. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messers. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

DOG.—FOR SALE, a handsome FOX TERRIER, 12 months old, well bred, nicely marked, very affectionate, splendid ratter, takes the water. Apply "No. 40," care of this office.

BAIL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An Elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (2 gls. marmulas natural order Aurantiace), prepared only by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1891, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To elect a Member of Committee.
2ND.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBERT BEADLE,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th October, tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 classes of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 735 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th September, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. PISTIS and PELEKANOS, of Cairo, Manufacturers of the best Egyptian Cigarettes; with a Branch in Calcutta established since 1869: WILL OPEN a BRANCH in BOMBAY from the 15th instant, at the following address:—No. 6, Esplanade Road, (under the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute).

PISTIS PELEKANOS.

WE hereby give notice that we have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from No. 6, Apollo Street, to No. 18, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

HILL, SON, & GRENAN.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 51 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT OOTACAMUND.

FOR SALE by Private Contract, with Furniture, that healthy, desirable and valuable property of the late Captain A. C. GRIFFIN, known as "MONTE ROSA," with its acres 22, decimals 74 of land suitable for building or grazing purposes, numerous Stables and out-houses. Tennis Courts and well kept and neatly laid-out Garden.

Offers for the whole, or for portions, of the property may be made to

CHAS. N. MINCHIN,
Executor with Probate of the late Captain A. C. Griffin.
Ootacamund, September 18, 1891.

FOR SALE.

A DOUBLE BARREL ·500 hammerless express RIFLE, by Alexander Henry, built last year and imported in March last. Only fired a few times; in perfect condition; in Oak and solid leather case, with cleaning apparatus and bullet mould, and about 70 Eley's cartridges. Cost £65. Owner parting with it as he is not in a shooting district. Price Rs. 700.

Apply M.B., care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., where the Rifle can be seen.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, [illegible] months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.
PURE INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 607,229
REST	" 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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BANGKOK.
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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 28
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	967½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct	122½
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£3
Char. Mercantile	3,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	...	...	..	..	1.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	2,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	1-	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	875xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	33½	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	50	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 37	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	10	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	50	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	20	17	26½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	101
Mabaranee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	15
Oriental Loan	5,000	2	2	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	2	42
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	81
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	982½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,210	25	25	5-	18
Western India Flour	...	...	...	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahindpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	11	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	455
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	257½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	106½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	2	51
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	51
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,318	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	610
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	767½
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct	6.0
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. c	199
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	25	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	30	1005
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	10	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 7 8	1,270
Mazagon	5,000	25	25		112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	10	10	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	395
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,145
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	735
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	500
Swadeshi Mills	8,100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	701
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	380xd
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-11
China Leaf	" 22-5 nom
Bar Gold, New	" 21-14
Do. Old	" 22
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-9
English Sovereigns	" 14-2
Do. Dragons	" 14-1
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107
Sycee Silver	" 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p.m.
Football—Rovers *vs.* H. M. S. Marathon—5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Our Boys," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Music at the Skating Rink, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Goolianar (schooner), from Inhambane. Yesterday:—Fazilka (s), from Mauritius; I. M. S. Clive, Bushire; Palamcotta (s), Calcutta; Deccan (s), Jedda; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lycia (s), for Dunkirk; I. M. S. Lawrence, Bushire; Douro (s), Hull; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; and Rheinfels (s), Hamburg, &c.

BOATS SUNK.—During the brief storm of Monday evening several boats, laden with kerosine oil, were sunk in the harbour. Fortunately no lives were lost.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 7th October, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 30, viz., 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

ROVERS F. C. *vs.* H. M. S. MARATHON, &c.—A match will be played between the above teams at 5-15 p.m. to-day on the Cooperage. It is particularly requested that players will be punctual.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Anunt Sonoo, a store lascar, residing at Dhobie Talao, reported to the police that his wife, Suckoo, aged 15 years, left home on Monday morning, and has since been missing. She was wearing at the time she left home gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 16.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Ramprasad Sakujee, a postal peon, who keeps a wood godown at Bapty Road, reported to the police that on Monday night his godown was broken into by some person and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash to the aggregate value of Rs. 904 stolen from a box, apparently opened by a duplicate key.

UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS.—Hajee Mahomed, a Mogul passenger who arrived here by s.s. Kilwa from Zanzibar, was found to be in possession of firearms. Mr. J. Ringrow, of the Preventive Service, seized the arms and brought the matter to the notice of the Collector of Customs, who fined Mahomed a sum of rupees twenty-five, and ordered the firearms to be confiscated.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Baloo Yeloo, a labourer, aged 60 years. Deceased was a habitual drunkard, and for the last two or three days had been drinking freely, taking no food. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Monday evening under the influence of liquor, and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played this evening, commencing at 8-30 p.m.:—

March	British Grenadiers	Rockstio.
Polka	La Resile	A. Leduc.
Valse	Sweetheart	D'Albert.
March	Boulanger	Desormes.
Gavoth	Sylvia	McEvoy.
Valse	Ivy	Fabian Rose.
Polka	Vivacite	Lamothe.
Galop	Au Bivouac	Gustav Langa.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, touching the death of an old Mahomedan woman about 80 years of age, named Najookbai, on Sunday evening. While she was walking along Chuckla Street she was knocked down and run over by a hack-victoria. The deceased being seriously injured was taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Monday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GAIETY THEATRE.—"Hamlet" was repeated last evening to a large audience notwithstanding the strong counter-attraction close by, and to-night will give way to the ever popular comedy "Our Boys," in which Mr. Miln will appear as the "Butterman" and Miss Louise Jordan as "Mary Melrose." In consequence of a number of patrons who are desirous of witnessing the performance of the "Merchant of Venice" being engaged to-morrow (Thursday) and Friday, Mr. Miln has decided to postpone the "Merchant of Venice" until Monday and Tuesday next, substituting "Othello" for to-morrow and Friday, with Mr. Miln as "Othello" and Mr. W. J. Montgomery as "Iago." On Saturday evening "Caste" will be played.

GOA NEWS.—The increased stamp duty which has been causing serious vexation at Macau, has been suspended at the request of Senhor Borges, the Governor; but in Goa it continues to harass the people, notwithstanding the unanimous resolution of the Provincial Council General, and the efforts employed by Senhor F. M. da Cunha, the Governor-General of Goa. The Governor Forjaz Serpa Pimental having left Damaun under orders from the Lisbon Minister, Mr. Augusto A. de Macado Pinto will act for him during his absence. Dr. J. F. Luciano de Miranda having returned from Europe has taken charge as Professor of the Medical College at Goa, relieving Dr. A. F. de P. S. Godinho, who has been acting during his absence.

THEFT BY A DEPORTED CONVICT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, an Arab named Abdul Rahman Mahomed Ali was placed in the dock by Constable Merchant on a charge of robbing Ajab Dukki Abba Ahmed of a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 10, at the Jeddah Jetty, whilst embarking on board the s.s. Tanjore on the 16th ultimo. The complainant said he felt a jerk in a crowd, but took no notice at the time. It was not until getting on board that he missed the watch and chain. He reported the matter to the police on arriving in Bombay, and in consequence of a telegram wired by the Police Commissioner to the Calcutta authorities it was ascertained the prisoner was a dangerous character with five previous convictions and had been deported in February last under orders from Government. The watch and a portion of the chain were found with the accused here. The magistrate convicted him of the offence and sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSUBORDINATION BY A SEAMAN.—Arthur George Peterson, an able seaman, was charged with disobeying lawful commands before Mr. J. Sanders Slater yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Captain Francis McEwan of the s.s. Aslands deposed that he and the first officer had ordered the accused to the wheel, which instruction he did not obey. Peterson was then warned of the punishment he incurred by insubordination, but that created no impression. On the 11th ultimo there were strict orders to put the vessel on a southerly course; but witness finding Peterson, who had been placed at the wheel, steering in a wrong direction, deputed the chief mate to remove him. The accused said his motives for refusing to work the wheel arose from the skipper thinking him incompetent. Captain McEwan told the magistrate that though Peterson had behaved himself, with this one exception, it was necessary that an adequate punishment should be inflicted for his present offence, as some difficulty would otherwise be experienced in maintaining discipline on board. At the suggestion of the magistrate, Peterson preferred the infliction of a penalty than imprisonment, and was therefore fined Rs. 12, which sum was equal to his wages for six days.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the barque Clan Caladh in the Prince's Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Gladstone to the Rev. T. W. Belcher, after reading the new edition of his work "Our Lord's Miracles of Healing," recently published by Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co.:—"Hawarden, September, 6, 1891.—Rev. and Dear Sir,—My reading is so deplorably in arrear that I have only yesterday become acquainted with your kindness in sending me your very interesting work on 'Miracles of Healing.' It is also matter of great interest and joy, at a time when some quit the holy ministry and many allow themselves to be repelled from it, to see that it retains an attractive power which draws talent and learning from other professions into its sphere. I am afraid that the objections to demoniacal possession involve in germ the rejection of all belief in the supernatural. —Renewing my thanks for your kindness, I remain your very faithful,—W. E. GLADSTONE. I have read with great profit your account of the Gadara miracle."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before A FULL BENCH.)

ENHANCED INTEREST TREATED AS A PENALTY.

UMARKHAN MAHOMEDKHAN DESHMUKH *vs.* SALEKHAN DAWUDKHAN DESHMUKH AND OTHERS.

A REFERENCE made in this case by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Birdwood, was considered yesterday before a Full Bench composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Birdwood, and Mr. Justice Farran. Mr. M. C. Apte appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; while Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The reference was made in these terms:—Having regard to the conflict of decisions between Pava *vs.* Govind, 10 B. H. C. R., p. 382, and Raghunathrao *vs.* Yeshwunt, P. J. for 1882, p. 223, on the one hand; and Dullabhdas *vs.* Lakshmundas, I. L. R., 14 Bom., p. 200, on the other, we think it right to refer it to a Full Bench to decide—Whether a clause in a bond enhancing the rate of interest on default of payment of the principal debt and interest at the time fixed, is to be regarded as a penalty?

It appears that the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 3,299 on a mortgage bond from the defendant and his four brothers personally, or by sale of the mortgaged property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Mahad, who directed the defendants to pay, within six months, to the plaintiff Rs. 549 and 109⅞ candies and 1⅞ maunds of rice, or Rs. 2,745-14-0 and costs in proportion. In default of such payment by defendants, the plaintiff was to recover the amount by sale of the mortgaged property. In appeal, the first-class Subordinate Judge, A. P. at Thana, on remand of the case by the High Court, ordered the plaintiff to recover Rs. 791-1-10 and proportionate costs throughout, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum upon the principal sum from date of suit to that of decree, with further interest upon the aggregate amount at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of decree to that of payment. An appeal was admitted in the High Court from the above decision of the lower court. The grounds of objection to the decision appealed against were:—That it is contrary to law in that (1) the lower court was in error in interpreting the stipulation in the bond as to interest and in holding that it was in the nature of a penalty. (2) The lower court was in error in holding that interest at 25 per cent. upon "bhat" for interest unpaid, was to be paid from the date of the bond and not simply as compound interest. (3) The lower court, having itself found that interest for several years was paid on the principal sum, and interest as stipulated in the bond, and the present claim being for interest at the increased rate for the remaining years, was in error in holding it to be a penalty. (4.) There being a stipulation for an account of interest and principal each year, and monies paid, the lower court was in error in applying the doctrine of penalty to the present case. (5.) The lower court was in error in not allowing interest upon the sums due on account of principal and interest, due according to the terms of the bond at the rates stipulated in it from the date of suits to date of decree.

Their Lordship's, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, took time to consider their decission.

A DISPUTED DEBT.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. E. Vander Straaten, Fifth Judge, Abba Doolajee, sued to recover from Amboo Limbajee the sum of Rs. 105, being the amount of money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant in October 1889. Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee pleader appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Shamrao M. Rele represented the defendant.

Mr. Rele, for the defendant denied the debt and submitted that all the accounts, which his client had with the plaintiff, were settled on the 3rd of August last when a balance of Rs. 25, found due to the plaintiff, was paid off to him and he duly passed a release on that day to his client.

Mr. Sorabjee, for the plaintiff, who is a blind man, denied the settlement and the payment of Rs. 25 and the execution of the release.

Mr. Shamrao wanted to put in the release, but the plaintiff's pleader was opposed to its being admitted in evidence on the ground that it was not properly stamped, bearing, as it did, only one anna stamp whereas it required a Rs. 5 impressed stamp.

The Judge decided that the release could not be received in the evidence unless the proper stamp fee was paid, and also the penalty which amounted to Rs. 55. He also remarked that the release would in no way serve the defendant's purpose as the defence raised was the denial of the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Rele did not think it necessary to put in the release, and the Judge after hearing the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 105 and certified Rs. 30 as professional costs.

HAMLET BY NATIVE ACTORS.

THE recent performance at the Poona Soldiers' Institute of Shakespeare's tragedy of *Hamlet* by the senior students of the Native Institution, writes a correspondent, was in many respects a very interesting function. No doubt, from the European point of view, there were many short-comings in the representation; but when it is remembered that even with trained actors, speaking the language in which the play is written, and fortified with professional traditions, Shakespeare has been said, from the showman point of view, to spell ruin it was somewhat remarkable that these native amateurs should have acquitted themselves as well as they did. The mere conception of the correct embodiment of such a complex character as that of the Prince of Denmark is a task calling for a close study of the text, and, to this day, eminent actors and commentators differ as to Shakespeare's ideal. Was Hamlet's madness real or assumed? That is a question which can be answered either way by numerous passages, for and against, from the play itself. Some representatives of the part have sought to convey that Hamlet's so called wild and whirling words are the out-come of a settled purpose and rely on this avowed intention to "put an antic disposition on," others, again, hold that the part was intended to exhibit the gradual weakening and final destruction of a highly wrought mind charged with an overwhelming burden, and have likened the ghost's mandate to Hamlet to the planting of an acorn in a vase. The favourite battle-ground for controversialists has even been the "Get thee to a Nunnery!" scene. How account for Hamlet's needless and savage brutality to *Ophelia* save on the hypothesis of madness? And yet in the days when actors had to depend more on their own unaided ability than on the work of the scenic artist and the stage mechanist, this was the very scene in which Edmund Kean, perhaps the most purely intellectual exponent the part has ever had, changed the apparent meaning and demonstrated the sanity and high resolve of *Hamlet* by a single glance of ineffable tenderness on *Ophelia* as he rushed from the stage. When this initial difficulty has been surmounted and a concrete idea formed in the mind of the player of the psychological aspect of the character he has to pourtray, the technical difficulties of the impersonation, to say nothing of the task of committing to memory the longest acting part in English dramatic literature, are well nigh insuperable. It is given to but few actors even to look "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." It is an elocutionary feat to deliver those tremendous soliloquies with appropriate action and to dominate with that commanding personality which is essential to the character, scenes in which Hamlet is by turns tender and passionate, loving and cruel, a scoffer, a suppliant, and an avenging Nemesis demands an actor of rare natural gifts combined with considerable practical experience of the requirements of the stage. This was the task which was allotted to Mr. Krishnaji Vasudeo Khare in the title part, and that he succeeded in securing an attentive hearing from a considerable audience, which included His Excellency the Governor, says a great deal for what was a distinctly intelligent and well carried out reading. Mr. Vasudeo Raugnath Shirolkar as the *King* spoke his lines well and clearly, and the grave humour of *Polonius* appeared to be perfectly apprehended by Mr. Gopalrao Ganpatrao. Strange to say the *Queen* and the fair *Ophelia*, though played by native lads, Mr. Ganesh Narayan Nimkar and Mr. Kashinath Narayan Patvardhan, were by no means grotesque, as they might well have been excused for being. On the contrary, even with the additional difficulty with which they had to contend, the performance of both was excellent and their voices most natural. On the whole Principal Mr. Bhave, his colleague, Mr. Indapurkar, and his students may be congratulated on having successfully achieved a very praiseworthy, if somewhat ambitious, undertaking.

M. GREVY'S real estate consisted, says a Paris Correspondent, of the house where he died, with the mill, valued at 3,000*l.*; the property of La Grangerie adjacent, valued at 2,000*l.*; a brick kiln, valued at 800*l.*; a villa at the Trocadero, worth 60,000*l.*; a house in the Boulevard Malesherbes, worth 20,000*l.*; two houses in the Boulevard de Courcelles of greater value, and two in the Rue de Vezelay. He is supposed to have left personal [illegible] 200,000*l.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Douro, 1,569 tons, Captain W B Marshall, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Schooner Goolianar, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Inhambane, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Karachi via K. coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain G Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 29 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE British s s Deccan, 2,027 tons, Captain H M Bray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with 1,186 pilgrims. During the voyage there were three deaths of natural causes.

THE B I S N Co's s s Palamcotta, 2,297 tons, Captain A J Windebank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo and Calicut, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo, Major Parker-Jervis and Mr H J Johnson as cabin and 675 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain M T Whitehead, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P S Edward and Mrs M A Heywood, and 51 deck.

Her Majesty's Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain B P Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bushire, via Karachi, with the following details:—From Karachi—Captain J F Sheppard, 21 Rl Dub Fus, Surgeon J G Hojel, I M S, 11 men rank and file, and two horses. The Clive left Bushire on the 29th ultimo with 280 mules, and 9 horses, of which 47 mules and nine horses were landed at Karachi, and 16 mules were taken in at Karachi for Bombay. The number of mules landed here was 249. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout. The Clive will shortly leave for Madras.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1369	Marshall	A	F Muir & Co
" Clan Gordon	1313	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1017	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
" L. Tower	2771	Stewart	D	W & A Graham &Co
" Baglad	803	Whitehead	F	B I S N Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	
S.S. Wildcroft	1916	Murray	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	N	Glade & Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema ......Nacoda......Shepherd & Co.
" Krishna ...... Do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peshawur	2136	Wheler	1	P & O S N Co
" Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W& A Graham &Co
" Bormida	1499	Sussoni	4	F Bozzoni
" Lycia	2116	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola...... 597 ......Tice......B I S N and Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M I M S Patrick Stuart ...G T 1115-5...Townsend..I G T S.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Goolianar (schr.)	Nacoda	Inhambane, Sept 1.
6	Fazilka (s)	Simpson	Mauritius, Sept 24.
	I. M. S. Clive	Creagh	Bushire, Sept 29.
	Palamcotta (s)	Windebank	Calcutta, Sept 24.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jedda, Sept 23.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Lycia (s)	Jones	Dunkirk.
	I. M. S. Lawrence	Butterworth.	Bushire.
	Douro (s)	Marshall	Hull via Karachi.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool.
	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Baghdad, Whitehead, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kapurthala, Rothwell, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawur, for China.
" Minna Craig, for Marseilles.
" St. Fillans, for Dunkirk and Antwerp.
" Kilwa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Fazilka, for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
1 Dictator s........Brown ......Liverpool, Aug 31.
Clan Mackenzie s..Wilson ......Liverpool, Aug 23.
Kohinur s ....Wright ......Rangoon, Sept 25.
Bhundara s........Blake ......Melbourne, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1.—Steamers Chancellor, Rewa, Malvern, Malabar, and Shahzada, and ship Holkar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—60 bales wool, Cassum Soomer; 225 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 6 bales cotton fly, R Mamed; 94 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 25 bales wool, G Kesowjee; 250 bales wool, G Toolsedas; 30 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 5 bales wool, R Pretumdas.

Inchborra s—10,560 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Gordon s—1 case woollen shawls, R Gyanchand; 28 bales cotton rags and 17 bales woollen rags, Adamjee Esmaljee Kachee; 3 cwts columbo roots, R Ludha; 150 cwts gum, D Peerbhoy; 49 bales goat skins, W and A Grutam and Co; 16 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 80 cwts gum, C Nurpal; 60 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 36 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co.

Malwa s—5 casks chutney and 4 cases ripe mangoes, D P Batha and Co; 50 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy; 30 cwts capeebo, M Rutmsi; 85 cwts gum, D Peerbhoy; 5 cwts ramputree, and 420 lbs nutmeg, B Sajun; 6 bales skins and hides, C Joomu and Co; 5 bales hides, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lansdowne Tower s—120 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed and 3,570 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 403½ cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3½ cwts gum, F S Punnett.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Gordon s—5,000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wistow Hall s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed and 4,002 cwts rape ed, F L Batliboi and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, F S Punnett.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—6,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Minna Craig s—1,900½ cwts groundnuts, and 1,000½ cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 120 cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—10,000 cwts wheat, and 8,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania s—400 boxes wetdates, M Missa.

FOR BOSTON.

Hispania s—150 cases wetdates, M Missa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebram; 1½ ton oldiron, G Dyabhoy; 565 cwts raisins and 75 cwts bysabole 237½ cwts scelarus Quan Lun Eooo; 80 bales twist, P F Talati.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, The City of Bombay M Co; 250 bales cotton, C MacDonald and Co; 50 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 785 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 blaes twist, E Noordin and Co; 14 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 175 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 225 bales twist, D P Marker; 150 bales twist, D M Patit, Sons and Co; 325 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Peshawur s—346½ chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 11 chests opium, The P and O Co; 12 cwts genda horns, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawur s.—160 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co; 650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales twist, The Jamshed M. and Co; 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 70 bales twist. Sassoon J. David and Co; 100 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co; 150 bales twist, Carsetjee Bamonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham and Co; 125 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 645 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, The K, Muckanji S and W Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 179 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Thibet s—30 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—66 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 666 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR TIENTSIN.

Peshawur s—125 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa s—400 bales cotton, R Luchmondass; 60 bales cotton, K Jeewandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Bernford, Lt, M S, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Nicholson, Capt, M S, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Haig, Capt, M S, Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lecbut, Lt, M S, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

OCTOBER 4.

Stoddart, Lt-Col, 16th Bengal Infantry, off leave, from England.
Goodwyn, Capt, M S, 2nd Devon Regt, on promotion, from Alexandria.
Liddell, Lt, Bo. R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Skey, Lt, Bo. R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Geoghegan, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 5.

Moncor, Capt, Bengal, K D Gds, to rejoin Regt, from Muttra.
William, 2nd Lt, Bengal, K D Gds, to rejoin Regt, from Muttra.
Orr, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Burness, Surgeon, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bonomi, Capt, Bo, The Kings own, leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 6.

Geddes, Surgeon, Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on leavef rom Deolali.
Lambert, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Poona.
Hajet, Surgn, Bo, I M S, off leave, from Karachi.
Shepperd, Capt, Bo, 2nd R D Fus, on leave, from Karachi
Sykes, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd D Gds, on leave, from Simla.
Sharp, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd R S Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar
Shewen, Capt, I S C, Hyd Cont, on furlough, from Raichore.
Jervis, Major, Bengal, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Stoddart, Lt-Col, 16th Bengal Infy, off leave, to Agra.

OCTOBER 6.

Birch, Lt, Bengal, S C, on leave, to England.
Shewen, Capt, I S C, Hyd Cont, on furlough, to England.
Harrison, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Lucknow.
Jervis, Major, Bengal, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER A[illegible]ERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY M[illegible] G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDIN[illegible] V. A.

Bombay, 7th October, 1[illegible]

1. The following are the drills for the [illegible]eek:—
Friday, 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
To-day, 7 a.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill for both Companies at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Thursday 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

2. The following members having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the st instant:—Gunner I Klingelhofer.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th October, 1891.

1. Glengarry caps and badges for the Adult Companies are ready for issue and can be obtained on application at Head-quarters between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. No caps will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. The Local meeting, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, will take place on the Bandora Range on the 12th, 13th, 14th 16th, and 17th instants. Members wishing to compete are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-Quarters not later than Thursday, the 8th instant.
3. The matches are arranged so that members competing may get back to Bombay by 10 a.m.
4. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.
5. Competitors to wear white or khaki uniform.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Co:—No. 3091 Vol. G. Mitchell.
7. The Colaba Range will be available for practce on Saturday next, the 10th instant and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m. until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Kennedy Sea Face to-day, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 7 a. m.
3. There will be drill for recruits in rear of the Town Hall on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION

(*Gazette of India, Oct 3.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn J T Daly, M B, Bengal Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Millitary Dept from the date on which he proceeded on furlough.

The services of Lieut M F A Sexton, I S C, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police is cancelled.

FORESTS.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr C J Ponsonby, Depy Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Mr E McA Moir, Depy Consvr, 2nd (offg 1st) grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

GENERAL.

The services of Mr H S F Warth, D S N, Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, Geological Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Ballantine, Junior, as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Depty Surg-Genl R Harvey, M D, in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal will reckon from the 12th Sept 1891.

Surgn-Col W Graves, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgn-Col S A Lithgow, transferred to the Home Establishment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major T E Rowan, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class; and Lieut C R Hodgins, R A, offig Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 4th class,—with effect from the 14th Sept 1891, vice Capt H A K Jennings, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, appointed Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Madras Circle, and placed on the seconded list.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut E V Martin, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Offig Wing Officer, 5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy; Second Lieut J G Crosthwaite, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry; and Second-Lieut Crosthwaite will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieut E W Richards, S C, Depy-Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major C A Mercer, S C, Comdt, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year; Capt P R Bairnsfather, S C, Sqdn, Comdr, 14th Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year; Lieut G J Fitz M Soady, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 19th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; and Lieut F P S Dunsford, S C, Wing Officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, for six months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col D W Inglis, General List, Infy, Comdt, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p a) till 26th April 1892; Col G T Halliday, Cavalry Comdt, 16th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, (u p a) for one week; Lieut T B Wood, R A, Subaltern, No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, (m c) for three months; Lieut W W Warner, S C, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for six months; Condr T Hindle, Ordnance Dept, (m c) for three months; and Sub-Condr A W Hocking, Ordnance Dept, (m c) for three months.

Capt H A K Jennings, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, Madras, is granted extension leave in India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Mr G A Tweedy to be Second-Lieut, vice Steel, resigned.

Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Major F Leigh is granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col as a special case.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt M Bean, Indian Marine, offig Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, vice Capt Sir H Morland, Knight, deceased.

Capt B P Creagh, Indine Marine, to officiate as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, vice Bean, appointed Port Officer, Bombay.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr A J Wilson, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted furlough for six months.

Mr A Kitchen, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J A Hervey, Assist Supt, class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough in India for two years.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Lieut H L Showers is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere-Merwara Districts.

Lieut H B Peacock is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Ajmere-Merwara Districts.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr G S E Rice, Assist Traffic Supt, class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate in class II of that Establishment as District Traffic Supt, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SIMLA, September 30.

The Commander-in-Chief in India will leave Simla on the 15th Oct 1891, on a tour of inspection, a programme of which has been issued.

The undermentioned officers will accompany His Excellency on tour:—

Major-Genl W Galbraith, C B, Ajdt-Genl in India, will join H Excellency at Quetta on the 24th Nov

Major-Genl Sir J Browne, K C S I, C B, Qrmr Genl in India joins His Excellency at Rawalpindi on the 2nd Nov.

Col W G Nicholson, C B, Military Secy to H E the Commander-in-Chief, India, joins His Excellency at Quetta on the 24th Nov.

Major E A Travers, Persian Interpreter, joins His Excellency at Rawalpindi on the 20th Oct.

Capt C V Hume, R A, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut W T Furse, R A, Aide-de-Camp, joins His Excellency at Quetta on the 24th Nov.

Surgn W R Edwards, M D, Surgeon to His Excellency joins His Excellency at Tank on the 7th Nov.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut T W Lightfoot, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation vice Bush, deceased.

36th Sikhs.—Lieut O A Smith, R A, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

45th Sikhs.—Lieut H A Moore, wing officer, to be Qrmr, vice Fryer, appointed Adjutant.

19th Punj[illegible]fantry.—Lieut F T T Moore, Connaught Ran[illegible] candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, [illegible] officiating wing officer on probation.

42nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut-Col A G B Ternan, wing commander, 44th Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating Commandant, vice Skene, deceased.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut R H Dawson, wing officer, to be Q-mr, vice Quin, vacated on promotion to Captain.

2nd Battn 1st Gurkha Rifles—Lieut A C B Johns[illegible] wing officer, to be Adjutant, vice Hatch, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Col H M B Burlton, Indian Staff Crops, is permitted to reside at Simla.

Major E Buckle, R A, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to England, on promotion to half-pay Lieut-Col.

Capt F W Kitchener, Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction, is posted to Poona.

The following officers of the staff corps having passed examination laid down are qualified for appointment on the Regimental General and Personal Staff of the Army:—

Bengal—Capts H B Thornhill, A F Hogge, and W Thuillier; Lieuts E B Lang and H W Campbell.

Madras—Capt H E Porter and Lieut W N M Cooke.

Bombay—Capts F A C Kreyer, L H Vidal, T R A G Montgomery, J C Holloway, M E Carthew-Yorstoun, C H C Haeyman, G S Hogge, A E Aitken, M T Showen and C H S Montgomery; and Lieut C M Ducat.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard:—Capt A E Sandbach, R E; Lieuts F C Turner, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers; R P Stares, 1st Bn Bedfordshire Regt; W Hayes-Sadler, 2nd Bn Rl Scots Fusiliers; E W Wall, 17th Bengal Cavy; G W Johnson, 3rd Punjab Cavy; F A Jacques, 14th Sikhs; T E Scott, 22nd Punjab Infy; F T Stwart, 45th Sikhs; W C Anderson, 2nd Bn 1st Gurkha Rifles; and W D Turner, 2nd Bn 2nd Gurkha Rifles; 2nd Lieuts A E McBarnet, 5th Punjab Cavy and F B Hill, 34th Pioneers.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut C J Cumberlege and A H O Spence, King's Own Scots.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—1st Battalion Hampshire Regt—Capt H G Westmorland, for six months, on medical certificate. 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt—2nd Lieut F W Crawshy, for twelve months on medical certificate.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·018	Calm.	1	84·1	70·1	77	...	29·87	+3·65
Agra	30·041	N W	2	85·6	70·5	88	..	30·68	+2·26
Cawnpore	30·036	W	3	89·0	75·1	85	..	40·67	..
Allahabad	30·064	W N W	2	90·0	74·1	82	..	46·59	+11·15
Jhansi	30·027	Calm.	1	86·9	73·7	86	...	38·65	+1·52
Jacobabad	30·023	Calm.	2	96·0	70·7	53	..	0·46	−2·43
Karachi	30·003	N	7	87·9	69·9	61	..	0·21	−8·10
Ajmere	30·021	Calm.	4	92·8	68·5	65	..	6·31	−14·46
Deesa	29·984	E	4	96·3	73·3	64	...	12·56	−12·26
Rajkote	29·978	N N E	4	10·9	71·7	69	..	25·70	−3·61
Veraval	29·957	N N E	8	84·8	73·3	68	..	21·09	..
Neemuch	30·046	Calm.	2	86·8	69·6	80	...	20·17	−10·10
Indore	30·039	Calm.	1	86·0	69·1	92	0·08	27·92	−5·37
Saugor	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	30·059	Calm.	1	86·4	70·1	93	0·02	73·95	+20·34
Hoshangabad	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
Khandwa	30·093	S	2	83·2	70·2	93	0·82	32·44	+1·82
Raipur	30·029	Calm.	4	88·0	72·1	83	0·14	53·9	+5·31
Nagpoor	30·044	N W	4	81·9	70·9	83	0·03	50·60	+5·39
Amraoti	30·076	S W	6	73·9	69·4	91	4·19	41·11	+9·45
Akola	30·094	N W	4	77·1	66·9	95	1·39	30·97	−1·21
Surat	29·982	S W	F	90·0	73·1	95	0·05	63·72	+21·80
Malegaon	30·066	E	4	85·8	68·3	94	0·11	15·08	−7·69
Bombay	29·978	E S E	11	86·3	75·2	94	0·32	76·26	+1·80
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·039	E	6	85·1	66·5	89	1·17	16·13	−5·32
Sholapore	30·026	S E	6	85·3	69·0	82	...	19·76	−8·81
Ratnagiri	29·981	E	7	85·9	73·4	82	0·11	97·55	−7·87
Belgaum	29·971	W N W	2	81·3	68·3	86	0·92	38·18	−1·06
Goa	29·955	E	3	86·1	75·1	87	0·22	58·01	...
Karwar	29·957	Calm.	1	84·2	72·8	92	..	73·13	−42·59
Mangalore	29·967	E S E	2	84·8	73·9	98	0·03	81·45	−25·95
Calicut	29·958	S E	7	88·8	73·5	83	0·45	72·78	−13·77
Cochin	t29·957	S E	M	86·8	74·1	88	0·24	60·64	−18·02
Bangalore	30·041	E N E	5	80·	66·9	75	..	16·64	−3·86
Secunderabad	30·026	E	7	88·7	71·8	86	0·12	14·55	−10·64
Masuliptm.	30·002	S S E	4	85·6	77·0	82	..	22·26	−2·10
Bellary	29·937	S E	7	95·5	73·3	72	..	4·81	−6·76
Cuddapah	29·894	E	..	93·1	75·3	61	...	13·39	−5·5
Madras	29·897	E N E	10	87·	75·6	74	0·02	6·19	−11·70
Coimbatore	29·883	E	3	85·4	72·8	96	0·2	3·55	−2·35
Trichinopoly	29·975	N E	3	90·0	75·4	77	0·03	13·19	+1·03
Negapatam	29·956	E N E	2	89·	75·2	76	..	2·30	−9·70
Colombo, (5th Oct.)	29·978	S S W	6	82·0	73·0	78	00·4	25·89	+0·65

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·98 (97·05); E. G. H.=0·75 (81·68); G. T. H.=0·75 (80·52); C. P.=0·32 (76·26).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and also at Jhansi, Agra, Sholapur, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Bangalore and Madras, and generally moderate in other places. The distribution of pressure remains nearly unaltered, highest readings being reported from Berar, a portion of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, and lowest readings from the coast stations. The barometric differences between the coast and the inland stations are considerable in the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere pressure is nearly uniform. The barometer reads below the normal at Calicut and Cochin and above it elsewhere. Abormals indicate that an area of very high pressure lies over Berar and a portion of the Central and North-West Provinces and an area of low pressure on the Malabar Coast. Wind directions are very variable. They are south-westerly to north-westerly in Berar, the North-West Provinces and at Nagpur, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been generally light over the whole country. This morning a wind velocity of 12 miles an hour is reported from Karachi and Allahabad and 10 from Khandwa. The maximum temperature is largely (8° to 17°) in defect of the normal in Berar and at Nagpur, Delhi and Agra, and moderately (between 6° and 7°) in defect at Jhansi and Khandwa. The highest maximum was 96° at Deesa and Jacobabad. The night temperature is about normal everywhere. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Akola and Bangalore. Humidity has changed very irregularly and the skies are more or less cloudy in most places. Heavy rain has fallen at Amraoti (4·19), Akola (1·39) and Poona (1·17), and Indore, Jabalpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Malegaon have received light to moderate showers. Conditions are still favourable for local showers accompanied by thunder or thunderstorms in Berar, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and in the Central Provinces.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instantat, 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, very handsome Hinks's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with six lights, gas billiard lamps, balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature office brougham, by "Thorn," in first-rate order, a handsome powerful chesnut Australian horse, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. Fox, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature Brougham in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach-box.
1 Strong Palanquin Office Shigram in very good order.
1 strong Chesnut Arab horse, 14-1, 9 years, old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also English made furniture, bo[illegible]dware rich crockery and glassware, handsome Ch[illegible] vases, rich table ornaments, [illegible] first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, fancy door curtains, [illegible] glass pedestal lamp with beads shade, very rich Persian [illegible] carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and [illegible] hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. B[illegible]ANSON, Esq—

Catalogues [illegible] published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGUAGE AND UNCLAIMED GOODS AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 7th, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction t their rooms—

By order of Mr. Mansunker Vujeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Sha Nathooram Ponjiram and his partners—

13457
NPNS 195-99—5 bales grey shirtings.
NP

By order of Desai Mansunker Girjashunker, and on account and at the risk of Sha Nathooram Poonjiram—

13580
NPNS } 380-81—2 bales grey shirtings.
NP
13,290 131, 133-5 } 5 bales grey shirtings.
NP 138
13361 582-85, 603—5 bales ,,
NP 586-89, 601—5 ,, ,,
562-65—4 ,, ,,
567-69—3 ,, ,,
13707 612-13— 2 ,,
NP
13607 571-76, 590-95 } 18 ,,
NP 605-10
521—1 ,,

On FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Hoosein Moorga—

20 small kegs white drypaint.
12 large ,, ,, ,,
28 drums of oil paint.
248 packets of vermillion.
1 case containing paints, brushes.

SALE OF LAND AT SION.

On SATURDAY, the 10th insttant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nana Vukta, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jugjeewundass Hurjeewundass Vias, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All those pieces of Government tooca ground situate near Sion, in the sub-district of Bombay, and formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgager, registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 50, and new No. 15507, and new survey No. 2-680, and old No. 88-103, new No. 15724, 15742, and new survey No. 2-679, and old No. 89, new No. 15725 new survey No. 3-679, and old No. 29, new No. 15356 and new survey No. 1-679, containing by admeasurement 629, 1089, 1140 and 1325, square yards, aggregating in all 4183 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Gavan, on the west partly by the land of Canoo Dadoo and partly by the land of Antone Forsek, on the north by the land of Dhanajee Dhakoo, and on the south partly by the land of Goculdass Liladhur, and partly by the land of Boodhia Baloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 10th Inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platchware, rich crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, China and Japanese table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of P. S. SMYTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF BEST CHINA CLAY.

On TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWROFD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

25 tons best China clay, guaranteed free from all defects.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, a consignment of American goods, consisting of velvet lined sofas and chairs, deed, bond and cash boxes, superior made wooden trunks, hand bags of sizes, umbrellas, hand concert organs, handsome lamps, harmonium, jewells' refugerators suitable for hotels and messes, mechanical toys, one case of vegetable and flower seeds, by James Vick, consisting of 90 sorts, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY.
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Consisting amongst others of Silvestre's Universal Palæography, 4 vols.; Raphael's Bible Illustrations; The Pinetum Britannicum, 3 vols; Portfolio of Indian Art; La Decoration Arabe; Jones' Grammar of Ornament; Hogarth's Engraved Works; The Great Cathedrals of the World,—all in folio; Distant Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula; Donovan's Insects of China; Cyclopaedia of Painters, 4 vol.; Cervantes Don Quixote, by Watts,—all in quarto; Balfour's Cyclopaedia of India and the adjacent countries; Burton's Arabian Nights, 6 vols; Bradley's Dictionary of Minaturists, 3 vols.; and his Guilio Clovio, 1 vol.; Thomas Bewick's Works, 5 vols., all in octavo.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, Marine Street, Fort, about the MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER next, the above consignment of books, Catalogues of which can be obtained on application at their rooms or at the office of Messrs Latham and Co., No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 7th, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NEC[illegible] FOR TOURISTS,

Members [illegible] Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

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Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

WE are prepared to RE-STUFF the CUSHIONS of Billiard Tables with the very best Rubber. We also keep a stock of the best Billiard Cloths, Pockets, and other Accessories.

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18, Marine Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND FURNITURE OF THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Dhunbai (wife of Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq.), the said Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., and Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, the first, second, and third mortgagees, respectively, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Pestonjee Sorabjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry (the late proprietors of the said Alexandra Hotel), in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the several indentures of mortgage, and further charge, dated the 24th April, 1886, and the 9th August, 1886, respectively, and made between the said Pestonjee Sorabjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the one part, and the said Bai Dhunbai of the other part, and in pursuance of the like power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th October, 1887, and made between the said Pestonjee Sorabjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the one part, and the said Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., of the other part, and in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st November, 1889, and made between the said Pestonjee Sorabjee of the first part, the said Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the second part, and the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 577 seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on the south by Baroda Street, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by land in the occupation of Narayen Veerji, which said pieces are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 3186, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and were formerly in the occupation of the Port Trustees.

And on the day and hour aforesaid, either together with the above property, or immediately after the sale of the property above described, the said Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, under instructions from the said Messrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry, the mortagees, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the said several indentures of the 10th October, 1887, and 21st November, 1889, sell by Public Auction the furniture belonging to the said Alexandra Hotel, consisting of English cooking stoves, arm chairs, iron bed-s eads, double beds, dining, washing and writing tables, chest of drawers, hat-stand, cotton and coir matting, table-service, (plated and porcelain), and two mahogany billiard-tables, complete with balls and cues, &c., &c.

And at the same time and place, either together or separately, the said Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, under instructions of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry, the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the goodwill of the said Alexandra Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, Solicitors for the said mortgagees, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

NOTICE.

On FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, 1891, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mark Wadia the executor of the last Will of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Atmaram Mahadowjee, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or salt Batty ground, situate at Worlee, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7830 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 213, 292, 295 and 314, and under new Nos. 13065 and 12298, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Batty ground of Dadaji Hiraji, on the east by a water drain, on the south by the Batty ground belonging to Narayen Nakhima, and on the west by a public passage called Dhoor Band or Dhoneerchukhar; and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or salt Batty ground situate at Worlee, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2672 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 34 and 403, and under new Nos. 12829 and 13271, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the Batty ground belonging to Dadajee Huliaee, on the east by a Dhoor Band, on the south by the Batty ground of Jamnadas Khooshalldass, and on the West by a public passage or Lakasband.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 7th, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, to 94⅞; and the market rates of discount were put down to the same extent, at 2⅞ for short London Bills and 3⅛ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106¼. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d. per oz., to 44 13-16d.; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £74½ and £74⅛, respectively; and in New York the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 97 cents. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 682,000 ounces of Silver, at 96·98 to 98 cents. The buying rate of the Exchange Banks in London on India remained at 1s. 4 13-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were unchanged at 95⅞; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·28.

In General Produce, Seeds and Wheat were unchanged in tone at Saturday's quotations. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening for spot Americans and Surats, and quiet but steady for Arrivals, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 East India. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent higher, at 8 11-16 cents; and January Futures were 6 points higher, at 8·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 73,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to date gave the following comparison with those of the two preceeding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	73,000	67,000	54,000
Two days' do.	113,000	107,000	95,000
Since 1st Sept.	850,000	937,000	812,000

Only a small business has been passing to-day in our local Cotton Market, the total Sales summing up 600 bales equally divided between exporters and the Mills, the purchases by the former consisting of 100 bales each of Bhownuggur at Rs. 178½; Khangaum at Rs. 165; and Westerns at Rs. 161; and those of the latter of 100 bales each of Jalgaum at Rs. 167½; Pachora at Rs. 161; and Karanja at Rs. 167 per candy; the tone of the market having been steady at previous quotations.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, the feeling in the former market having been firm, and in the latter quiet; but prices of all descriptions are quiet unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	938	bales
Wheat	34,325	cwts.
Linseed	2,370	,,
Rapeseed	3,712	,,
Poppyseed	615	,,
Groundnuts	999	,,
Castorseed	3,506	,,

FREIGHTS. Tonnage for early shipment remains neglected, though rates have been maintained; but for April-May shipment there is a fair demand at 22s to 22s 6d per ton, and March might fetch about 6d per ton less.

EXCHANGE opened week at 1s. 4 31-32d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 5 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits—a decline of 1-32d. from last evening's quotations, and the market has been quiet all day closing at a fall of 1-32d. from the morning's rates, and with a weaker tendency; business having been very restricted. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic........	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Do. Credits do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·81d	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining again, and rates for Fours have receded to the lowest point touched yesterday for Money, and much more for Account, 105⅜ having been named for cash, 105⅜ for next settling-day, and 104 15-16 for the end of November; but 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted at closing; 104⅞ is now the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet but steady on all lines, and quotations generally are unchanged since yesterday.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra), left here for Bombay and China yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 6.

Orient line mail steamer Orizaba, from Suez, arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅞.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 4 13-16.
2⅞ per cent. Consols for account...	94⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. ,, ...	74⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44 13-16.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th October, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	8	12 a.m.	10	32
Teheran	6	2	.. p.m.	..	31
Suez	6	2	20 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th October, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	...	41	..	5
,, Kurrachee	...	5	..	1
,, Madras	...	20	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 5.

10 p.m.	76·9

TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	81·2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 5th October, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·846
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	80·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).....	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).......	76·5
General Directions of Wind*......NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, ENE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	2·38
Fall of Rain	0·32
Total fall during month	0·32
,, year	76·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th October.........	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

OZANNE—September 15, at 3, Brock Terrace, Guernsey, the wife of E C Ozanne, C S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—September 23, at Dinjan Tea Estate, Dibrogarh, Assam, the wife of Peter Barry, of a daughter.

FRATER—September 30, at Benares, the wife of the Rev W Dyson Frater, of a daughter.

LOCKHART—September 26, at Grey Castle, Mussoorie, the wife of R Stewart Lockhart, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—September 16, at Chupra, the wife of F Mackinnon, of a daughter.

MANSFIELD—September 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major Herbert Mansfield, of a daughter.

SMITH—September 26, at Aligarh, the wife of Herbert J Smith, of Barla, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOSEPH—September 21, at New Town, Moree (Mary), the beloved wife of Mr Patrick M Joseph, Marine Department, Beypore.

PEDROZA—October 1, at Cuddalore, Mrs Mary Elizabeth Pedroza, widow of the late Mr P M Pedroza, late a District Munsiff, from abscess on the liver, aged 56 years.

SHEPHERD—September 30, accidentally drowned at Howrah, Alfred Dixon, youngest son of the late William Shepherd, C E, of the county of Staffordshire, England, aged 21 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

THE question of the re-appointment of Dr. Weir as Health Officer, and of Mr. Rienzi Walton to the office of Executive Engineer, stands first upon the agenda paper for the meeting of the Corporation, which will be held to-morrow. The motion for the reappointment of both officers, who have during many years done excellent work for the city, it is confidently believed, will be carried by a decisive majority. Notice of a motion has been given by Mr. P. M. Mehta to make Mr. Rienzi Walton's appointment, not for the usual period of five years, but for three months and a-half, at the expiration of which period that officer shall be appointed "special Executive Engineer for Drainage works on a salary of Rs. 1,500." On the date from which this new appointment takes effect, namely, the 15th January next, it is proposed that Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban be appointed Municipal Executive Engineer—likewise on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month—for a period of five years. The present Executive Engineer would thus have the tenure of five years under which he has hitherto held office, reduced to three months and a-half, and he would be liable to dismissal at a month's notice from or after the 15th January, while Mr. Murzban, who is to receive the *pucka* appointment, would be secured in it for the period of five years. This is, however, a minor detail, which it is not necessary to discuss, for it is morally certain that when the proposal is put to the test of examination it will stand no chance of acceptance by the majority of the Corporation. The proposal for the appointments of two Executive Engineers—together paid double the maximum salary allowed under the Act—does not come from the Municipal Commissioner, upon whose responsibility proposals of the kind should always be made. Mr. P. M. Mehta, whose name is affixed to this scheme, has been one of the foremost members to enforce, as a further guarantee against the flighty creation of new appointments. He holds that such proposals should not be sprung upon the Corporation. He has strongly insisted that they should only be brought forward when the Budget statement is submitted for consideration, and ways and means can be subjected to the necessary scrutiny. In the present case the proposal is volunteered by himself as a private member of the Corporation. He asks that a new appointment should be created, which will provide another private member with a salary of Rs. 1,500 from an early day in the month of January 1892. Why this departure from all principle and all usage? Constitutional safeguards deliberately designed to protect the interests of the ratepayers, and prevent the multiplication of lucrative offices for which there is no urgent necessity, are completely set aside. A precedent is to be created which would be in the highest degree inconvenient, and might easily lead to grave scandals.

There is no justification for an innovation by which the rates would be saddled with the cost of another Executive Engineer, and the duties hitherto devolving on Mr. Walton placed for the next five years in the hands of a respected Government official, who is now retiring on a well earned pension. There would be no excuse for such an appointment in the absence of any demand for it from the responsible head of the Executive. Before his departure on leave Mr. Acworth expressed in the most emphatic manner his desire that Mr. Rienzi Walton should remain in his present appointment, declaring that he would find it impossible to get another engineer to do the work for Rs. 3,000 a month. In saying this the Municipal Commissioner was but putting in other words the written opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham, who in his Report addressed to the late Municipal Commissioner on the Bombay drainage works stated: "You possess in Mr. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., a gentleman who has had very considerable experience in the design and execution of works of sewerage, and whose experience in these matters will be invaluable in carrying out any additional or new undertaking." The idea never entered Mr. Latham's head that Mr. Walton should be removed from his office, and another put in his place. He expressed the highest opinion of Mr. Walton's capacity as an all-round man, with an experience of the special needs of Bombay which rendered his services of the highest value. That opinion is shared by Mr. Clarke, as impartial and as competent a judge of the qualifications indispensable for the proper discharge of the duties devolving on the Executive Engineer of a large and continually expanding city like Bombay. Putting aside all considerations based on the good service given in return for very moderate professional remuneration in the past, it is desirable in the interests of the city that a man of tried capacity, ripened by experience, should not be cavalierly ousted from his appointment so that it may be given to a member of the Corporation. The effect of such an experiment could not fail to be demoralizing to the Municipal executive, and eventually to the Corporation itself. If the attempt were to succeed in the Engineering Department, the temptation to apply a similar method in the other departments would prove irresistible. The Corporation, instead of seeking for the most capable men to fill important positions, would insensibly become habituated to look upon all posts as prizes to be secured by Councillors with sufficient influence among their colleagues to get them to co-operate on a system of reciprocity. Then we should have in India a Tammany Ring on the New York model. What would stand between Bombay and this most undesirable development, if such a pernicious precedent be now established? The Government could without doubt put in force the power reserved under the Municipal Act to withhold sanction from the appointment of a Health Officer or of an Executive Engineer made under circumstances open to objection. But other appointments would be lawful prize, for no such safeguard exists in respect to them. In the case of the Executive Engineer and head of the Sanitary Department if the sanction of Government be withheld, and the Corporation neglect to fill the vacancy in a suitable manner within thirty days, the right of appointment vests in the Government. As prevention is better than cure, it seems to us reasonable to assume that the success of such a scheme as that which is [illegible] would be frustrated at once, by the refusal of the Government to confirm the appointment *in futuro* which the Corporation are to be invited to-morrow to make.

As we have said, there is good reason to believe that the public spirit and sense of the fitness of things which characterise the Municipality when it is not taken by surprise, will be asserted when the strange proposal to which we have deemed it our duty to call attention comes up for disposal. But ought such a question to be brought up and discussed at all? Those who are about to ask the Corporation to create a new appointment, endowed at once with the maximum salary, are the very members of that body who are never weary of posing as the devoted champions of economy at all costs, and who are ever denouncing bloated establishments and over-paid officials. In the mere wantonness of prodigality they propose to open the treasury, and shower into the lap of the official Moloch thousands of the ratepayers' rupees which might just as well remain in the ratepayers' pockets. This pastime once indulged in with impunity, will prove as alluring as forbidden fruit always proves. The later orgies of Tammany Hall, which saddened Professor Goldwin Smith, had very small beginnings—as small as the surreptitious glass which has proved the ruin of many a teetotal lecturer. Why expose the virtue of the Corporation to a needless strain? We put it in all friendship and all seriousness to Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, who has stood forth so stoutly in defence of the rights of the Corporation, to prove himself as zealous and as vigilant for the tone and the dignity of that body. Having achieved a species of leadership amongst the younger and less experienced members of that body, it should be his pride to guide their steps when they are in danger of falling into pitfalls of which they know not the hidden depths. He ought to rescue those who look to him for guidance from the false position into which they have permitted themselves to be blindly led, and withdraw unhesitatingly and frankly the ill-advised notice of motion which stands in his name. On mature reflection he must see that a resolution of that kind could not be carried into effect without inflicting a grievous stain on the record of the Corporation.

A FEW weeks ago a very circumstantial story was wired by Reuter to the effect that numbers of men taking part in the manœuvres in Hampshire had been lamed completely by wearing a new kind of boot which the authorities are serving out to the Army. That some of the men suffered from sore feet after a forced march is true, but there does not seem to be any foundation for the allegation that a new kind of boot had anything at all to do with it, or that a new kind is being served out. On the day the telegram was despatched it was reported in the English papers that the majority of men in the hospitals, which are comparatively clear of cases, were being "treated for sore heels, which shows that proper attention had not been given to the very careful hints published for the troops as to the management of boots and socks." Several men, not numbers, who became *hors de combat* in this respect, were sent back to Aldershot by railway. But the circumstance was scarcely worth telegraphing, for, as the *Times'* correspondent points out, though *esprit de corps* may work wonders in a regiment there is no reliable record of its having acted on the cuticle of the foot, or as a stretcher to a tight boot. The French Army Clothing Department has recently been devoting attention to this subject. Napoleon is said to have declared that victory lay in the legs of his men, and true it is that their endurance depends largely if not wholly upon the fit of their boots. The claim of the cobbler of the story as to the incomparable virtues of leather however is disputed by the French Army Clothing Department. Surgeon-Major Colin, a French officer, declares that the short comings of existing service boots are to be attributed to the heels. These, he maintains, should be made of India-rubber, not leather, and not only would this prevent footsores and increase the marching form of the men, but deaden the shock to the system. There may be something in this proposal, but it has not yet, we believe, been considered in England, though certain recommendations were addressed to commanding officers, and these were in some cases acted upon with beneficial results. The longest march was 14½ miles, and after it large numbers of stragglers fell behind. In one of the battalions, however, the commanding officer had every pair of boots to be worn at the manœuvres carefully fitted and repaired and reserved for use for ten days before the regiment left Aldershot, with the result that the stragglers were practically nil. The difference was also remarked between two particular battalions, one of which rarely drilled off its own parade and drill ground, whereas the other always drilled at a distance from their barrack, to and from which this battalion was constantly on the march. Hardly a man fell out from the latter, but the road to the manœuvring ground was almost sown with stragglers from the former. The lessons of the manœuvres in this respect may apply to this country as well as to England, and should not be lost sight of.

WE have received a number of letters, most of them written in a singularly excited strain, upon the recent conviction of Mrs. Kinchella for a series of embezzlements from the Bombay depot of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. If there had been any doubt as to the evidence upon which the conviction was based, or had there been any indication of vindictiveness on the part of the prosecution, or had the punishment imposed by Mr. Sanders Slater been excessive, we should have felt it to be our duty to publish and warmly endorse our correspondents' protests. But the elements of doubt, of vindictiveness, and of severity are quite absent from the case, and we fail to see what ground it presents for indignation and for denunciation all round. The incident is a painful one, and the family and friends of the unhappy woman have every claim upon the public sympathy. This, however, is not more true of the case in question than it is of every case in which people respectably connected, and with good antecedents, have to be dealt with by the criminal courts. We have no desire to emphasize the offence of the convicted woman, but the wild things that our correspondents and others have written about the case make it ne cessary that we should point out, not only that Mrs. Kinchella was far from destitute, but there was no sudden yielding to temptation, for the embezzlements were many and continuous, no fewer than seven of them being in the account of a single customer. There would have been no need to recall attention to that fact if some injudicious apologists for the defendant had not written as though the real offender were not she, but the hardworking and conscientious clergyman who took the proceedings against her. No one who knows Mr. Lord will need to be told that he is the last man in the world to act harshly, or to be unconscious of the painful incidents in such a case. The money embezzled was not his but that of a society in relation to which he stood in a strictly fiduciary position, and if he and the Committee thought it was their duty not to compound a felony we can pretend to no right to quarrel with them as to the use they made of their discretion. Under the circumstances we do not think it our duty to join in a protest against the decision, or to give currency to letters so abounding in false sentiment as those which have reached us in connection with this case.

THERE is good reason to expect that we shall next year see a repetition of the abnormal activity in Indian wheat and seed exports which marked the season of 1891. The rainfall in the Central Provinces has been exceptionally good, and good crops a e therefore looked for in the region served by the Great Indian Peninsula and Nagpur Bengal railway. Large sales have already been made, and March, April, and May will be certain to bring a brisk demand for Indian wheat before the European and American harvests can be gathered, especially if, as is anticipated, the French duty on corn is restored next June to its former rate, in which case there would be a rush to get wheat to French ports in time to escape the enhanced duty. America, though parting freely with the first half of its wheat crop, will probably hold the rest for higher prices, and so give the Indian exporter another good chance. Wari Bunder, therefore, will very likely present next spring much the same spectacle as it did in April and May of this year, a spectacle which to the shareholders of the Company would have been more eloquent of its prosperity than even Mr. Watts' eloquent speech at the last half yearly meeting. The prospects, indeed, are bright enough to warrant the Company in following the example set by the East Indian in voting a lakh of rupees to the Provident Fund in recognition of the good work done on that line during a season of extraordinary activity. We were happy at the time to bear testimony to the satisfaction which prevailed amongst the commercial community of Bombay at the way in which all departments on the G. I. P. line met the claims of an unprecedentedly heavy traffic season, and the Chairman of the Company, at the last half yearly meeting, quoted our remarks with obvious approbation. The public and the shareholders alike have been well served by the Company's staff, and both, we believe, would approve of this way of recompensing exceptionally good work.

WE publish on another page a prospectus of an issue of four and a-half lakhs—the unallotted balance of an issue of ten lakhs—of seven per cent. mortgage debentures in the Murree Brewery Company, Limited. The loan will be secured as a first mortgage on the Rawal Pindee and Murree breweries,—the former of which has recently been erected latter and equipped at a cost of Rs. 12,59,000, while the is valued at ten lakhs,—with stocks valued at six lakhs. The total value of the Company's assets in the last balance sheet was Rs. 36,39,029, wholly unincumbered by mortgages. The valuations of the Company's properties are very low, over four and a-half lakhs having been written off for wear and tear of buildings and machinery in the last five years.

THE P. and O. s. s. Siam, with the incoming Mail, may be expected to arrive in Bombay at about 6 P.M. on Sunday, 11th instant.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent, writing on the 4th inst., says:—The monsoon may now be considered over, with 76·86 inches of rainfall. There has been no rain since the 1st inst., a most agreeable break for all, especially the agriculturists who are engaged in weeding. For six hours on the 28th ult. there was a fall of 5·66 inches of rain. Several streams overflowed their banks, and houses collapsed. One woman was killed by the wall of her house falling on her in the city. Private letters from the B.-N. Railway inform me that there were a few breaches on the branch line of the Umaria and Kutni E. I. R. junction. The weather is still cloudy here. On the whole public health is most satisfactory. The Municipality is about imposing another tax to cover the expenditure of a drainage scheme to cost 4 lakh of rupees.

"MANY OFFICERS," says Colonel Hatchell, "are apt to think lightly of temperance societies and their works, and I myself, until quite lately, have never taken any prominent part in this cause." Recent experience, however, has convinced him that the recruit is generally a sober lad, whereas it is the old soldier who supports the liquor bar. In other words, a large number of sober young men acquire intemperate habits in the army. It is a remarkable fact that while their officers have been very commonly indifferent to the subject, the men themselves have been taking it in hand. Colonel Hatchell knows a garrison in which out of four hundred recruits just half that number are members of a temperance society and total abstainers. But the most remarkable of his statements on this subject is that there is not one temperance society for the Army at home which soldiers of every religious persuasion can join with the full approval of their cleargy! "I think (he adds) it is high time that an Army Temperance League were established with branches in every barrack, and beginning with the depots, which should be unsectarian, and not only for the benefit of a particular creed."

ONE Delimat, a highly respectable member of the Paris police force, was the other week to be married to Mdlle. Anna Terrier, a pretty laundry maid. On the eventful day the bride, with her "witnesses," went to the Mairie according to the arrangement, shortly before eleven o'clock. Eleven o'clock struck, then a quarter past, then half-past, and so on till one o'clock in the afternoon, and there was no sign of the bridegroom. There was nothing for it but to go home again, the bride sobbing bitterly in the meantime. At last it was suggested that the girl's relations should go and hunt up the truant wooer. They did so, and found him alseep at his lodgings, snoring loudly. First they shook him: he made not the slightest sign of awaking; then they pinched his arms with no more satisfactory result, so that more energetic measures were recommended. A feather was thrust in his nostrils, his feet were tickled, brown paper was burnt under his nose, his hair was pulled, and then by a way of climax somebody shouted in his ear "Here is the inspector." Even this, however, did not have the desired result, so that the attempt to awake the sleeper had to be abandoned. It was not until eleven o'clock at night that he began to open his eyes, too late to fulfil his matrimonial engagement. His explanation was very simple. The night before there had been a little festivity at his lodgings, when he "buried" his bachelor life, and a cruel practical joke had been played upon him. He had been drugged by one of his companions.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The report of the Directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, issued yesterday, says that it has been found necessary to make further provision to meet losses incurred in the Straits Settlements and by failures in the Eastern trade. It is, therefore, necessary to take £125,000 from the reserve fund, and the Directors are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend.

In consequence of this unfavourable report the shares of the Bank have fallen 2½ per cent.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE HIMALAYAS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The famous Swiss guide, Zurbriggen, has been engaged for a new expedition to the Himalayas.

MR. GLADSTONE.

It is announced that Mr. Gladstone will spend the autumn in Florence.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

A telegram from Stuttgart states that His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg is dangerously ill, and the last sacrament has been administered to him.

DEATH OF THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

STUTTGART, Oct. 6.

His Majesty King Charles of Wurtemberg died this morning.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The Treasury to-day purchased 682,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 96·98 to 97.

THE INDIAN COMMAND.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The *Times* says that no successor to Sir Frederick Roberts in command of the troops in India has yet been named.

AFFAIRS IN HONOLULU.

Despatches received in London to-day from Honolulu *via* New York, report the Queen to be dying. The British residents are said to be anxious to secure control of affairs there, so as to anticipate the United States.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The death is announced of Issac Newton Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 6.

The steamship Siam, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Valetta also sailed at 10 a.m for Colombo and Australia.

COMMAND OF THE ASSAM DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

On General Collett proceeding to Peshawar next April the command of the Assam District will probably be given to Colonel Channer.

THE TROOPS ON THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

To the troops that may remain on the Black Mountain during the ensuing cold season a grant of free ration will be continued. The detachment of the 5th Gurkhas and transport followers at Abbottabad detailed for Gilgit has started on its march to Kashmir, no further cholera cases having occured among the transport men.

NEWS FROM CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

From Captain Younghusband's letter, dated September 15th, we are informed that Lieutenant J. M. Stewart with a small detachment of Gurkhas had joined him, and were within a few marches in the neighbourhood of the Khorabort Pass, where there was a further detachment of thirty rifles. Captain Younghusband is possibly now on his way to Gilgit *via* the Ashkoman Pass.

SAMANA RANGE DEFENSIVE WORKS.

The revised estimate of the cost of the defensive works on the Samana Range amounts to three lakhs seventy-three thousand eight hundred and fourteen rupees.

THE ALIGARH CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The regiments attending the Cavalry Camp at Aligarh will move on the following dates:—7th Dragoon Guards from Umballa, on November 4th; 5th Lancers from Meerut, on November 18th; 16th Lancers from Lucknow, on November 3rd; 18th Hussars from Muttra, on November 21st; 2nd Bengal Lancers from Allahabad, on 26th October; 3rd Bengal Cavalry from Cawnpore, 5th November; 4th Bengal Cavalry from Fyzabad, 24th October; 7th Bengal Cavalry from Bareilly, 13th November; 6th Bengal Cavalry from Meerut, 16th November; 8th Bengal Cavalry from Nowgong, 20th October; 10th Bengal Lancers from Umballa, November 3rd; 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, from Goona, October 27th; A. and T. Batteries, R. H. A., from Meerut, November 13th; C. and G. Batteries, R. H. A., from Umballa, November 16th.

THE WEATHER AT LUCKNOW AND AGRA.

The weather at Lucknow is pleasant and cool, the river had been rising rapidly and come up to the walls of the Chutter Munzel and half way up the ground floor of Dyers' brewery. Agra has had heavy rain two nights with high wind and much lightning and thunder. The karif crops are likely to be injured and rabi sowings retarded if rain continues.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING PRIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

Lord Harris presented a handsome cup for competition among cadets of the Poona Volunteers which was shot for this morning. The weather was calm; the distances being 200 and 300 yards and there were nine competitors. The prize was won by Lance-Corporal Ruttonjee who made 60 out of a possible 70. In 200 yards Lance-Corporal Ruttonjee scored 27 and 300. The second best score was 50. His Excellency has also presented a very handsome challenge cup to be competed for annually by company teams of eight of any rank among the Poona Volunteers. The match will take the form of volley-firing and running competitions and which will be fired on Friday next on the Wanowrie volunteer rifle range.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Victoria High School, under Mrs. Sorabjee, took place this evening. Lord Harris presided, while Lady Harris distributed the prizes. A large number of European ladies and gentlemen, together with Parsee ladies, were present at the Soldiers' Institute. The Revd Mr. Harris read the report, after which His Excellency made a short speech eulogising Mrs. Sorabjee for the trouble she takes in the school. Great interest was shown in the Kindergarten system. The meeting concluded amidst cheers for Lord and Lady Harris.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, Oct. 6.

The two troop trains to-night carried nine officers and 320 men of the Kings Dragoon Guards; 3 officers, 77 men of the same corps, and 3 officers and 241 men for Bombay *en route* to Netley and Gosport.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Thunder, Army Pay Department, has been attached to the Pay Office here for three weeks, and is to report himself at Karachi by the 1st November.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The chairman of the Madras Trades Association having enquired when Government will decide what course to pursue with regard to the Lawrence Asylum and the press which unfairly competes with local traders. Government has replied that orders will shortly be issued.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

The acting Government astronomer here is very hopeful of the prospects of the coming monsoon judging from observations over very many years.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The Governor leaves Ootacamund on the 12th and goes to the centre of the distressed area in the Salem district, and arrives at Madras on the 16th.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Female High School takes place on 8th October. His Excellency Lord Harris presides, and her Excellency Lady Harris will distribute the prizes.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

A large public meeting was held here last night to protest against the opium traffic. The proceedings ended in the adoption, by acclamation, of an anti-opium memorial to the Imperial Government.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

The Hyderabad correspondent of a contemporary, in reporting the first day's proceedings of the commission appointed to examine H. H. the Nizam in the *Imperial* Diamond case, said: "Mr. Woodroffe asked where Mr. Jacob was, Mr. Inverarity stated that he was ill and could not attend. Mr. Woodroffe, after referring the statements made in Calcutta by Mr. Jacob and his counsel there that Mr. Jacob intended to attend, went on to negative the suggestion of illness, and put in a telegram from Bombay to say that Mr. Jacob was there and not ill. Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Jacob applied to the Government of India for a safe conduct pass to the Commission and back, and was refused. He further formed the opinion that if he came to Hyderabad his life would not be safe."

The above is true so far that Mr. Jacob is in Bombay; but he is ill, and very seriously ill too: while on his way to Bombay he caught cold which developed into bronchitis. On obtaining medical advice in Bombay he was informed that if he dared attempt the journey to Hyderabad, it would be at the risk of his life. A medical certificate was sent to Hyderabad in those terms. Mr. Jacob denies that he has stated that he is in danger of his life by going to Hyderabad, except in so far as he might be endangered while he is labouring under acute disease. He has nothing to fear from any one there, and would have been there now, but for his illness which confines him to his room, where he will remain till he has recovered sufficiently to return to Calcutta.

The commission to examine the Nizam opened on Monday. The Nizam and the Resident, the First Assistant Resident, Nawab Vikr-ul-Mulk Imadal Mulk and Mr. Hormusjee Vakeel, the Nizam's Legal Adviser, were present. The agent of the Bank of Bengal, attended with the diamond. Mr. Inverarity stated that Jacob was ill and could not attend. Mr. Woodroffe, after referring to the statements made in Calcutta by Mr. Jacob and his counsel there that Mr. Jacob intended to attend, put in a telegram from Bombay to say that Jacob was there and not ill. Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Jacob applied to the Government of India for a safe conduct pass to the Commission and back, and was refused. He further formed the opinion that if he came to Hyderabad his life would not be safe. Mr. Woodroffe stated that Mr. Jacob's absence would be made the ground hereafter for objecting to the admissibility of the evidence and its weight. Mr. Inverarity offered an undertaking that no such objection would be taken, but Mr. Woodroffe objected on the ground that this could not bind Mr. Jacob. The Commissioner pointed out that upon the assurance given by the Nizam's Government through him by wire to Mr. Jacob's solicitors in Calcutta there were no grounds for any apprehension, and that as regards the British Government the assurance asked for had been an absolute guarantee of safety, which no human being could give. They suggested that the Resident would, no doubt, use his good offices on Jacob's behalf in a manner and to the extent accorded to British subjects to see that he is not molested in any way. Mr. Woodrffe proposed an adjournment to enable Jacob to be wired to in Bombay. The Commissioner decided that an adjournment was desirable, but said that as the defence complained of the expense caused by an adjournment the prosecution should pay one day's costs to them, though Mr. Woodroffe objected that the hitch in the proceedings arose solely through Jacob's advisers giving no notice of his intention of staying away. The Commissioner said if costs were not paid he would refuse an adjournment and go on without Jacob. An adjournment till to-day was agreed to and Jacob was wired to as proposed, being asked if he would conform to the undertaking offered by Mr. Inverarity as to his not objecting to the evidence if taken in his absence. On Mr. Woodroffe's application it was arranged that the First Assistant Resident should send another telegram to Mr. Jacob, saying that the Resident saw no grounds for his apprehensions in attending. An assurance from the Resident in the proposed form coupled with the assurance already given by the Nizam's Govrnment, the Commissioner here said he saw no grounds for apprehensions by Mr. Jacob, and if the Nizam's Government considered there was any, they would at once have come to him and said so. The Commission then adjourned.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A PLEASURE PARTY.

A PARTY of ladies and gentlemen had a narrow escape from drowning in the harbour on Monday evening during the *little* storm that occurred that night. After sailing round the harbour the party made for the Apollo Bunder, but when quite near to it a sudden squall caught the boat and it capsized. Alice Kay and James Duffied succeeded in jumping on to the Bunder steps, but Lydia Wilkinson and Charles Watson were thrown into the sea, but fortunately both were promptly rescued by the crew of the jolly boat.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Now that September has come, and we are all going home again drenched through and through by the rain of forty days and forty nights, we can console ourselves partly by thinking of the great opportunities we have enjoyed for reading. I have myself been enabled by the villainous weather to read many admirable works which I have long desired to read, and have never yet found time to attempt. Among them is Lecky's *History of the Eighteenth Century*. I am ashamed to name a book so well known, yet it is the fact that I had never before looked at it. Now that I have read it, I feel as if no one ought to be allowed to vote at the next general election who had not at least read his brief history of Irish legislation contained in the first volume: his teaching on the true functions of Parliament, and his estimate of the necessity of Parliamentary Party, which will be found in the second.

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He says what is perfectly true; that no more grotesque superstition has ever been accepted than the belief that greater wisdom can be secured for the Council of the State by extending, that is, by lowering, the suffrage. But then, I suppose, no sensible person ever did believe such an absurdity. Put it, however, this way. There is no greater danger to a State than the existence of a large body of the people, however ignorant, who are kept without any share in their own government. They are, and they must feel that they are, to all intents and purposes, slaves and not freemen. Such rights as they enjoy are bestowed upon them, not claimed by them as a right. They are doles and alms, not their own inheritance. To give ignorant men a vote is to make them free men. It certainly introduces a new danger into the coutnry—the danger that ignorant men will choose ignorant leaders; the danger that ignorant representatives will pass measures which for generations to come may be productive of blood and disaster. Considering this danger, therefore, why do we not with one accord resolve upon educating our people above all things in the duties of citizens? Why do not our School Boards provide the children with reading books which shall instruct them in the elements of this knowledge?

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About twelve years ago I was invited by a certain firm of publishers to give advice, as an outsider—as one supposed not to be biassed by any crotchets—on a set of reading books which they proposed to issue for elementary schools. On looking through their proofs, I was amazed at the futility and folly of the things selected for the children to read. I then made a collection of all the Standard Readers that I could hear of and looked through them all. Futile they were and foolish—everyone, without exception. There were scraps of history, scraps of verse, scraps of geography, and scraps of natural history. In none of them could I discover the least hint for the children that they were freemen of a great, powerful, and free nation; that the future of this country was in their own hands; and that the most important, the most responsible, act of their lives should be the exercise of their voting power. That, I say, was twelve years ago. Perhaps by this time all has changed. Perhaps our School Boards have resolved to allow no readers in the school which do not teach the children the duties, the rights, the privileges, and the responsibilities of a British citizen.

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I saw the other day a relic of the past, a thing which ought to be sent to a museum. It was an old pack-saddle, a thing which went out of general use a hundred years ago and more, when roads began to be good and were extending about the country. Two hundred years ago, when the high roads were little more than broad tracks, knee-deep with mud after heavy rain, nearly all the merchandise was conveyed about the country by means of horses with pack-saddles. The carriers drove long lines of them; they joined together and formed caravans for mutual protection against robbers; country people joined the carriers for safety when they wanted to go from town to town; gentlemen sent their sons to town under the convoy of a strong body of carriers. In this way Dick Whittington, son of Sir William Whittington, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, journeyed to London to be apprenticed to his wealthy cousin, Sir John Fitzwarren, Citizen and Mercer. In this way the two Chichely boys, afterwards Lord Mayor and Sheriff, while their big brother became Archbishop of Canterbury, went up from Higham Ferrers to be apprenticed in London town. We cannot understand the life and movement, the long processions and lines of pack-horses, the jingling of the bells, the cries of the drivers, the vivacity and animation of the great highways before the modern roads were constructed, especially near London. Think of all the food wanted for London being carried along the road by pack-horses! Think of all the things taken out of London for the country on pack-horses! Then the roads began to improve. It became possible to drive waggons along them with wheels not more than a foot broad. As road-making extended over the whole country, the pack-horse began to vanish; he was kept for the hill-side lanes and the cross roads between villages. At last he disappeared altogether. The pack-donkey may, however, still be seen here and there. I have seen a pair employed at Kilve—Wordsworth's "Kilve's delightful shore"—carrying stones from the shore to the limekilns.

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The appearance of a name in the third column of the *Times*—the same name, but not the same man—reminds me of the sad story of my old friend Alick MacAdam, a Highlander, of the Clan Chattan, and how he lost a fortune through . . . but you shall hear. Alick had a great aunt who lived in Scotland. She was a very ancient lady, and she had a property which, by reason of her always living within a third of her income, had become very considerable indeed by the time she reached her ninetieth year, when she died. She was a very serious person, and, I believe, a member of the U.P. church, unless she was one of Mr. Barrie's "Auld Lichts." She made no secret of her preference for this grand nephew over and above all the rest of her relations on account of the serious turn which in early youth distinguished him from his compeers. His uncles had been far from serious; one or two of them indeed had shown deplorable worldliness; his aunts had betrayed frivolity in various directions; this boy alone was serious. As happens to most young Scotchmen, he presently went abroad to one of the colonies. He remained abroad for six years. His serious turn—but this, of course, his great aunt, with whom he corresponded, could not know—took another kind of turn—a turn for the worse—what shall I say?—a lamentable turn. He became, in fact, exactly like his friends and companions; he danced and he flirted; he was seen at horse races; he laid bets upon the horses; he played cards—yea—even baccarat, loo, and vingt-un; he seldom refused the proffered whiskey and soda. But these sad facts, I say, his great aunt could not suspect from the tone of his letters, which remained serious. In fact, as he himself said, it was impossible to write to her in any other language. As well offer a sermon to the editor of *Punch*, and expect to get it inserted!

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The time came when he was able to run home for a year's holiday. The first thing he did, after a little spell in London—no doubt on the serious side of London—was to go down into Scotland, and pay a visit to his great aunt. He found her still in the possession of all her faculties—which was, of course, a great joy to him—a little more feeble, and, if anything more serious than ever. She herself read the chapter in the evening, and conducted the family devotions. She did not forget, however, that the more serious a Scotchman is, and her nephew looked very serious indeed, the greater is his devotion to whiskey, so that she placed the materials on the table, and invited Alick to moisten his seriousness. She then conversed upon the subjects dearest to her, while he listened. But she was attended—wh[illegible]hing—by an extremely pretty [illegible] partly companion, who wai[illegible]ed for her, poured out the tea[illegible]r, and took care of her. An[illegible] lady discoursed, Alick's ey[illegible]y upon the comely head and pretty face of this delectable maiden.

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At ten o'clock the old lady rose. It was time for her to retire. She wished her nephew good-night, and went up stairs, followed by her companion. Alick gave her an arm to the foot of the stairs. When she reached the top the companion ran down again in search of something. Alas for the seriousness of young men! The serious grand nephew met that damsel at the bottom of the stairs with outstretched arms, and imprinted an unhallowed kiss, as he enfolded her form, upon her blushing brow. It was a momentary iniquity, yet——A withered screech—an elderly screech—interrupted the sinner. The grand nephew looked up. It was his great aunt looking over the banisters. She had seen it! The most serious member of his family returned to the whiskey with the conviction that his doom was sealed. He passed the night in reproaches of the bitterest kind. Why—why—why had he not ravished that kiss out of the old lady's sight? In the morning he was received with frigid silence. The other culprit was not visible. After breakfast he took leave of his aunt. She gave him a little bundle which she hoped he would receive in a becoming frame of mind. He did; he opened the packet in the train and found that it consisted of tracts. "I threw them out of the window," he told me, "and the dear old lady only just lived long enough to change her will."

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When one has been in the country for six weeks or so a great want begins to be felt. If I had been Robinson Crusoe I should have gone off my head on account of this want. It is that one misses the talk of other people. I mean the talk that one hears in the street as one walks along; or in the omnibus, tram and train. I confess that I always listen and that I am frequently rewarded. In the omnibus you keep a paper or document of some kind, which you are reading, and no one suspects you. Then you listen with all your ears. It is mean, I know, but it is amusing, and even, if you are seriously inclined, it is instructive. For instance, about two months ago, I "struck" a congregation coming out of church. There was a great crowd; among them was an elderly gentleman who attracted me, because he looked grumpy. You should always listen to grumpy gentlemen. You may know them by a slight protrusion of the lip, upper or under. His wife walked beside him and murmured words of soothement. But he was not to be soothed. He growled aloud "Never mind. I say it is a shameful thing to load a man with the responsibility of carving under-done beef." This showed a becoming Christian spirit immediately after the service and the sermon. On another occasion I sat opposite to two young ladies. One of them came into the vehicle talking loudly, and she talked loudly all the journey of four miles without stopping once. Her talk was of nothing but of a dance she had been at a week before, and of another she was going to, and what partners she had, and what they looked like, and of what she wore and the others wore. Youth will be young, but this girl was really too young.

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Several years ago—this and the following I have related in another place, but I don't suppose they will be remembered—I was in an omnibus on a Sunday morning. Two people, male and female, sat by the door. They were elderly. They were not husband and wife, nor brother and sister I took them for cousins. They had Bibles in their hands. They were bound to some chapel. On the way they had an animated discussion. No one would ever guess the subject. They were considering which member of their family was the fondest of asparagus. The choice was gradually narrowed, by the elimination of one after the other, till it lay between Uncle Joseph and Aunt Eliza. And at this point the chapel was reached, and they got down, leaving the question unsettled. Lastly, to tell another story for the second time, it was a tram. Two women, one quite old and the other quite young, got in. They were not gentlewomen; the younger wore no gloves and carried a big bundle. She was a handsome girl, large and well built, but she was in a rage. "Fifteen thousand pounds!" she said, shaking up her bundle as if she had got somebody by the shoulders. "It's a lump of money—why haven't we got our share?" "Well, my dear," said the old lady, "your aunt Sophia——" "Ah!" cried the girl, with another shake of her bundle, "Don't tell me. You ought to have spoken up." "So I should, my dear, but your aunt Sophia——" "Yup!" cried the girl, "If you had any spirit you ought to speak up now." "My dear, you know what your aunt Sophia is." "Ah! Yup!" said the girl, drawing in her breath. It produces an interjection not found in the books, but it is peculiarly feminine and most effective. Here I had to get out, and I have often wondered what aunt Sophia had done to prevent that branch of the family from sharing in the fifteen thousand pounds.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Euphrates, Captain Arthur C. B. Bromley, will sail to-day for England, with the 1st Dragoon Guards and details, consisting 53 officers, 12 ladies, and 19 officers' children, 923 men, rank and file, 57 women, and 117 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Lt-Col Douglas William, 1st D Guards
Lt-Col L H Bathurst, 3rd Rifle
Lt-Col E Buckle, Beng R A
Surg-Major W G B Moynan, Beng I M S
Surg-Major and Mrs P H Johnston and 3 children, Beng M Staff
Major and Mrs H C Velch and three children, 1st D Guards
Major and Mrs Spencer, 1st D Guards
Major G G Monk Mason, Beng R A
Major R T G Rowey, D Guards
Major L A McClintock, Ms R A
Major Hon R H Bertie, Rl Welsh Fus
Capt W R G old Adams, 1st D Guards
Surg R J Geddes, Ms M Staff
Qr-Mr J O'Donnel, 1st D Guards
Surg-Capt C R Kilkelly, Bo M Staff
Surg L P M Nash, Beng M Staff
Surg J G Black, Beng M Staff
Capt J D Moncur, 1st D Guards
Surg-Capt and Mrs J W Bulleo and child, Beng M Staff
Capt H M Browne, East Lancaster
Capt J H Ensor, 12th Lancers
Capt H C Barnard, Rl I Fus
Capt L C Koe, Rl I Fus
Capt P L Segrave, Rl I Fus
Capt H G Westmoreland, Hampshire
Capt H D Grier, Bo R A
Capt W R Clifford, Cheshire
Qr-Mr Lt W Norris, Suffolk
Vety-Surg H M Maxwell, A V D
Lt and Mrs J Flint, 1st D Guards
Lt J M B Kennedy, Duke of Connaught L I
Lt C J Briggs, 1st D Guards
Lt S Bevington, Rl West Surrey
Qr-Mr and Mrs W G Qualtrough, Durham L I
Lt and Mrs J Stains and four children, Beng Comt Dept
Lt F C L Heelton, 1st D Guards
Lt H S Davey, 18th Hussars
Lt and Adjt J A Bill Smyth 1st D Guards
Lt F C Quicke, 1st D Guards
Lt A A Lash, Beng S Corps
Ridg Mr and Mrs King and four children, 21st Hussars
2nd-Lt H P Sykes, 2nd D Guards
2nd-Lt N W Smyth, 2nd D Guards
2nd-Lt S F Legge, 1st D Guards
2nd-Lt F W Crawshay, Bedford
2nd-Lt F Graham, 1st D Guards
2nd-Lt J A Berners, 1st D Guards
2nd-Lt H F Langton, 1st D Guards
2nd-Lt H J Williams, 1st D Guards
2ndLt F R Hicks, 1st Hampshire Regt
Mrs Young, wife of Qr-Mr Young, and two children, Worcester
Mrs Bourne, wife of Qr-Mr Bourne, and two children, S West Borderers
Mrs Jenning, wife of Surg Jennings, Beng I M S

FOR MALTA.

Capt and Mrs M G Moore, Conn Rangers
Capt W R De-la-p, Lloyd Suffolk Regt

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered.....	91	73	80	93	76	70	76	14
Tuesday, Oct. 6..............	0	98	0	75	0	75	0	32
Total.....	95	71	81	63	77	45	76	46
Total fall to 6th October 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	77
Total fall to 6th October 1889....	61	91	68	19	68	93	62	11

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

A DUEL of an original character was fought in front of the Antwerp railway station recently. Two gentlemen from Liege, after a hard day's sight-seeing, refreshed themselves so effectually at a cafe that from beer to brandy, and from arguments to insults, they came to blows. Blood alone could wash away the stain of their mutual insults, but as deadly weapons were not kept on the premises for the use of customers, the proprietor of the cafe suggested that as the street was deserted, the adversaries should annihilate each other with "douches," and he handed to each a portable water-pipe. Cold water being anything but an exciting medium, the combatants, after a thorough drenching, shook hands and hurried to change their garments.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE second game of the Tournament was played yesterday evening and was between the 7th Hussars and Poona. Before the commencement of the match the Hussars were very hot favorites. They have a great reputation, whereas the Poona team although comprised of excellent material had played very little together and were emphatically a scratch team. The result of the match showed, however, that certainties at polo as in every other game are not to be depended upon, for although the Hussars won they had their work cut out for them all through the game, and the spectators were treated to as fine an exhibition of polo as has ever been witnessed on the Bombay ground. Both sides played magnificently. The game was very fast throughout, the backing up admirable, and the goal keepers excellent. The Hussars won by nine goals to seven: tremendous scoring! When all the play was so good it is hardly necessary to call attention to that of any individual player; but we must make an exception in favour of the Captain of the Hussars team, Captain Haig: his marvellous dribbling was a "sight for sair een" and of the nine goals made by his side we believe he made seven: he received a nasty hit over the head about half way through the match which caused a good deal of blood to flow, but he pluckily went on playing as soon as he had had it bound up. The only other accident during the game was one to the Poona goal keeper whose pony rolled over him and knocked him out of time for a couple of minutes; but he also pluckily continued to play as soon as he could get on to his pony. A great deal of time was wasted during the game, but we suppose this could not be avoided, and the game which began at 4 o'clock, and was played in six rounds of eight minutes, lasted until five minutes past six.

The following are the names of the players:—

7th Hussars.	Poona.
1. Lieut Hon I Beresford	1. Lieut Fisher
2. Capt Haig (Captain)	2. Capt Le Gallais (Captain)
3. Capt Nicholson	3. Lieut Wogan Browne
4. Lieut Liebert	4. Capt Brownrigg.

Umpires.

Mr A Craigie	Mr F A Prevost

FIRST ROUND.—Commenced at three minutes after the advertised time. *viz.*—4-3. Beresford and LeGallais crossed sticks and the ball was soon in the neighbourhood of the Poona Goal, but did not remain there long as it was well brought out of a scrimmage by LeGallais and a try at the Hussars Goal was missed. Play rather wild for a time. Another try by Poona failed to score. The ball shortly after hit behind the Hussars' Goal by one of their own side, when played out from corner the ball kept well down at the Hussars' Goal by Poona till Captain Haig got it and made a splendid dribbling run up the ground and had a try at the Poona Goal which was well stopped by Brownrigg.

The round ended love all. Time: 9 minutes and 34 seconds.

SECOND ROUND.—Commenced with a good run up towards the Poona goal, when the ball was hit behind and on being brought out was quickly taken up towards the Hussars goal by Le Gallais who failed to score, but after some pretty all round play on both sides, Fisher managed to get the ball through. First goal to Poona. On the ball being hit off more excellent play all round. Haig got on to it and with a very pretty run dribbled it through the Poona goal—Game one all—A scrimmage in the neighbourhood of the Poona goal and the round ended. Time: 18 minutes 1 second. Game one all.

THIRD ROUND.—On the ball being hit off it was kept up at the Poona end for three or four minutes. Good all round play, when a well directed shot by one of the Hussars added another goal to their score. After crossing sticks LeGallais got the ball up to the Hussars goal but was well stopped by the goal keeper. The Captain of the Hussars Team at this time got a nasty hit on the head. Shortly after play was resumed the Hussars claimed a cross which was allowed but their free hit was missed by the striker and the Poona Captain getting the ball took it down to the Hussars Goal and after a little good all round play Brown added another goal to the Poona score by a pretty back handed hit. Both sides were playing admirably. Another foul was claimed and allowed against Poona, and when hit off the ball for a time was taken down to the Poona end, but the goal was saved and a piece of admirable play on the part of the Poona Nos. 1 and 2 got them another goal making three in all during this round against one made by the Hussars. The round ended with the score standing at Poona three, Hussars 2. Time: 27 minutes and 3 seconds.

FOURTH ROUND.—This was a most disastrous Round for Poona. Either the ponies or the players were getting a bit done, as the Hussars scored no less than six goals, bringing their score up to eight against the Poona Four. When the game reached Four all there was great excitement, but the Hussars continued to score so quickly that by the end of the round it was generally thought that Poona was quite done for. Time: 35 minutes 3 seconds. Hussars 8, Poona 4.

FIFTH ROUND.—The Poona Team pulled themselves well together and fought an admirable up hill game throughout this round in which neither side scored. Game still, Hussars eight, Poona Four. Time: 43 minutes and f41 seconds.

SIXTH ROUND.—This was the most sensational Round throughout the game. Poona played magnificently. Only six minutes to play and getting very dark, Poona added a goal to their score—*i.e.* Five to eight: very hard play all round and the Hussars added another to their score. Nine to five. Then Poona again scored and on hitting the ball off when there were only 29 seconds left they got possession of it and again hit it between their adversaries' goal post, thus bringing the score up to seven goals for Poona against nine for the Seventh Hussars This finished the very best played match we have ever witnessed in Bombay.

The match this afternoon will be between the Golconda Team (Afsur Jung's) which beat Bombay. on Monday, and the Paigah (Vikar--ul--Oomra's) Team. The latter have two of their best men laid up, and are playing substitutes.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Siam with the English mails of the 25th ult. left Aden at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and is expected to arrive here at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 11th instant. The Siam which communicated at Aden with the Valetta, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Colonel and Mrs. G. F. C. Marshall, Miss Smith, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Street, Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Walker, and two infants, Mrs. Georges, Mr. and Mrs. Rolland, Rev. W. G. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Dow and two children, Miss Masters, Captain Goldschmid, Capt. Lamb, Mr. Howard, Mr. T. A. Walker, Rev. G. Ledgard, Miss Orr, Mr. J. G. Wildeblood, Mr. P. R. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pinkerton, Mr. C. Richardson, Mr. Bower, Miss Cummins, Rev. T. C. Bush.

From Brindisi.—Col. C. E. Hallet, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Clough, Capt. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walton and child, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dare, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mrs. Coxhead, Rev. J. H. Bateson, Col. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Col. A. G. Ross, Mr. Symington, and two children, Mr. H. F. White, Mr. T. Elliott, Mr. P. M. Allarkia, Capt. H. S. Chapman, Mr. E. M. Showers, Mr. C. F. Lamour, Capt. Clough Taylor, Mr. W. Wilson, Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, Mr. F. Wright, Mr. H. E Chappel, Mrs. E. M. Shower, Miss Fortune, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. J. L. Lushington, and Mr. J. Douglas.

From Ismalia.—Mr. C. M. Millik.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—Mr. C. E. Propert, Rev. W. Douglas, Mr. G. M. Dance, and Mr. P. Thompson.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—Mr. C. E. Mansell.

A MAN peculiarly liable to temptation, according to a correspondent of "The News-Paper," is the watchmaker. Few watchmakers really justify their name by making watches. Most of them are watch repairers. When a watch goes wrong, the owner, who in ninety-nine cases out of ten knows nothing whatever of its mechanism, takes it to be mended. The watchmaker screws a little magnifying glass into his eye, examines the works attentively for a second or two, and then looks very glum. Very often he says the "mainspring is broken," although to break a mainspring is of somewhat rare occurrence. Can it really be that all the while there is nothing but a little crumb or something which interferes with the movement of one of the wheels? But whether the mainspring is broken or not a watch nearly always wants cleaning. Such is the grumble of the correspondent.

"ROBERT MACAIRE" AT THE NOVELTY.

ALTHOUGH Captain Hobday's "comic version" of "Robert Macaire" has seen two seasons at Poona, it was only produced for the first time in Bombay at the New Novelty Theatre on Monday night. From the day that the first faint whisper got abroad that there was a probability of the Poona amateurs coming to Bombay, even although nothing was definitely settled, everybody got on the tip-toe of expectation, and many bespoke their seats at Soundy's so that they would not be disappointed when the rush for seats came. It was, therefore, most unfortunate that Monday night should have turned out one of the most boisterous that we have had this season, making it exceedingly disagreeable to go out of doors. Notwithstanding this there were few vacant chairs, in the orchestral stalls in particular, nearly all who had booked seats preferring to brave the elements to missing the opportunity they had so pleasurably been looking forward to of seeing what is acknowledged to be one of the best amateur companies that was ever organised in India, in a piece that created such a sensation in Poona. After that memorable burlesque "Blue Beard," which will undoubtedly be looked back upon as the smartest thing which up till then had ever been given by an amateur company in Bombay, it was thought in future productions Captain Hobday, clever as an actor, manager, author, composer, and artist as he is, would find a difficulty in excelling himself, and it was feared he would be considerably handicapped by several of the more prominent members of the company leaving for other parts; but, as was mentioned in the brief notice of yesterday, it cannot be denied that, instead of suffering, the company has rather gained as it has grown older. There would seem to have been some controversy as to the respective merits of "Blue Beard" and "Robert Macaire," and the opinion of some would seem to have been that "Macaire" was, on the whole, not so good as the former. That is a matter of taste. It must be admitted there is not so much in the piece itself, that the libretto is not so full of puns. There are not the same opportunities for boisterous fun as "Blue Beard" gave, and in the musical portion there is, perhaps, no one item which can create so great enthusiasm as did the duet and dance "We'll keep the ball a-rolling" by Miss Pottinger and Lieutenant Corbyn. But "Robert Macaire" has its strong points too, which can weigh pretty equally with those of the popular "Blue Beard." The "book" is not so funny, for the principal reason that "Macaire" is more of a comic opera than a burlesque, consisting as it does, mainly of singing and dancing, the music being merely connected by little bits of spicy dialogue, so that the story may have some meaning. But if the fun is not so fast and furious, the whole is vastly amusing; and there being only about an hour and three quarter's playing in it, the whole company are able to sustain their parts without feeling fagged, and so the piece is not allowed to drag. Again, though "Blue Beard," being an Eastern tale, gives more freedom for elaborate dressing, the colours of the costumes, if perhaps not so brilliant on Monday's and last night's production, were more tasteful and in more pleasing harmony with each other, so that we have no hesitation in repeating that as a stage spectacle "Robert Macaire" beats anything that has ever been seen on the Bombay stage; while the music is of the brightest, Captain Hobday having written the songs and set them to the most sparkling of popular airs from recent operatic successes in Europe.

As regards the acting, Miss Pottinger, the prima donna, and the only lady amongst the principals, deserves first attention. It must be confessed she had not so many opportunities of shining as she had when personating Fatima. She deserves all the more credit therefore, in that as her success was quite as great, though in a different way. While, as Fatima, more depended on her acting than anything else, Clementine called forth both her histrionic and vocal powers. It is almost impossible to lavish too much praise on the clever young lady for the charming picture she gave of "My darling Clementine." That she would make a pretty picture was of course only to be expected; but in her old-fashioned white silk dress, and natty poke bonnet of three generations ago, she looked simply bewitching as she tripped smiling on to the stage hand in hand with Germueil. There was nothing to wonder at in the numerous bouquets that were thrown at her feet by admirers during the progress of the piece. She created an impression in her very first song, "On a wedding morning," and it was evident her voice has gained, if not in power, at least in sweetness of tone, since we heard her last. She excelled herself, however, in the singing of the song, "Oh! my, how nervous I'm feeling," set to the air of "White Wings," and had to repeat it. It is difficult, however, to go on selecting one part of her acting or singing before another. Her performance was equal all through. She played in a winning style, with exquisite taste, and yet with vivacity. Her dancing was grace itself, and more than once she had to repeat a few steps to satisfy the calls for more. Still giving precedence to ladies, reference may next be made to Marie, "the wandering Widdy," of Mr. Massie, R.A. The make-up, in the first place, was excellent, the black bonnet from beneath which hung unkempt gray locks, and from the top of which waved a huge yellow feather over a ruddy face that was wreathed in a perpetual smile, being intensely droll. The flirtation scene with Germueil was very amusing, and again Marie cut a most comical figure when she came from her room disturbed in her sleep by the man next door. Captain Hobday and Mr. Lloyd Jones kept things going lively as "the runaway robbers." The author-actor-manager was, if the term may be used, fiercely-funny as Robert Macaire, always merry, always on the hop. His topical song of local events, "That's what the papers say" was the hit of the evening. His allusions to the Admiral's collection of the ships of the East India Squadron in the harbour, to the Parsee cricketers, to the obliging proprietor who had pushed forward the re-building of the novelty, for the production of "Robert Macaire," and to the Gymkhana polo team being unable to "save their bacon," from the men of the nice 'am (Nizam) were particularly timely. Undoubtedly one of the best hits of burlesque acting in the production was Dr. Moore's Sergeant Loupy. His rendering of the song "I am a gallant Soldier," his extravagant gestures, yet easy method, were more what one would expect from an actor who devoted himself to burlesque and nothing more; but where he shone most was in the examination of his witnesses in the last scene. To see him, as judge, weep with a suspected criminal, was too ridiculous for the audience to contain themselves, and they gave way to the heartiest laughter. Mr. Gordon made a quite sufficiently melancholy Charles, and looked as nervous as any man could possibly be who had never been married before, and who was on the eve of his wedding. He always created amusement by the manner in which he tried, at the most inopportune moments, to introduce his "Tale of Woe." Mr. R. P. Ferguson made a lively Dumont, notwithstanding his bulk and weight, and Dr. Marks displayed a deal of quiet humour as the father of Clementine. Indeed, the dance in which he joined with Marie was one of the most comical parts of the performance. Mr. Seton as Pierre made a nimble waiter, and worked hard to make the play go well. Driver Osborne and Gunner Newport, though playing small parts, must not be forgotten, for they treated the spectators to a clever step dance, which they were called on to repeat.

The chorus was large, numbering twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, so that with the principals, thirty-five in all were on at the finale, and in some of the concerted pieces, from which it may be imagined how bright, with all the diversified costumes, the stage looked. In singing or dancing there was not the slightest unsteadiness. The groupings and tableaux were admirably arranged, showing the artistic eye of the stage-manager. When the curtain rose on the first act they made a gay spectacle as they sang the wedding chorus, but an even more artistic tableau was in the second scene of the last act, which was one of the most effective stage pictures we have seen in Bombay. "Faust up to Date," which is to be produced to-morrow night, is said to be much better than "Robert Macaire;" if such be the case, it must be excellent indeed.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the main difficulties in the way of Principal Oxenham's proposition is that Parsees will be the chief sufferers as they will have to study Sanskrit and besides, their own mother-tongue, Gujarati, the examination papers of which appear to them so difficult to solve, because, though it is their mother-tongue, they study what is called corrupt Gujarati.

To speak the truth, if the Senate passes the proposition, it will do more good to the Parsees than to others. In the first place, study of correct Gujarati is almost dead. Among a hundred thousand of Parsees we shall scarcely meet with one hundred who can write Gujarati correctly. The thing is that the parents are too careless for the Gujarati education of their children to give them time to cultivate their taste for the study of correct Gujarati. How many parents are there to be found among the Parsees who would like their children to begin English before they know one hundred Sanskrit words—nay, even before they acquire a sound knowledge of correct Gujarati orthography?

In fact, what happens is this: That the Gujarati Primer and the following books are written in too abrupt a style to diffuse gradually but positively a sound knowledge of correct Gujarati. How many children would not find it difficult to understand even the first lesson of the Gujarati First Book, even after they have done with the alphabet? Moreover, less attention is paid to dictation. The orthography in the book is not strictly insisted upon, nor are exercises in correct Gujarati writing given. Besides, the students in Gujarati have, to their misfortune, not a single grammar that would give all the explanations in a simple language, so that they can be understood by all.

I dare say there are numbers of Parsee students who would say that Gujarati is not so perfect as English is, because sometimes they find it very difficult to translate English into Gujarati. But it is not the tools, but the ignorance as to how to use them, that makes a bad workman. This point we shall better refer to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the renowned reviver of Gujarati grammar. In the appendix to his Gujarati Grammar he says:—"A discussion is heard as to whether the Gujarati language is perfect or imperfect. It can be said that as the speaker, so the language. Poets as Samalabhata, in expressing the different thoughts in their mind, do not seem to have paused anywhere; but, on the other hand, expressed themselves by arranging old and new words in such a way, that what they made was law. * * * Before trying, Gujarati would seem to be imperfect; but after a thorough examination, it will be found truly perfect" (Vide Taylor's Grammar, Second Edition, p. 234).

Mr. Taylor uses the words "before trying;" it is only when we have ample words at our disposal that we can express whatever we like, of course by trying a little. For this a sound knowledge of Sanskrit is necessary. Parsee students in general take up Persian as their second language. But the Persian grammar does not in the least correspond with that of their mother-tongue. Nor does it help as much as Sanskrit does to express anything which cannot be expressed in simple Gujarati for want of words. A Gujarati book can be written without using a single word from Persian (of which Taylor's work is a proof). Sanskrit is the only Oriental language that the Indians are familiar with, and which is capable of supplying all the words that an Indian language is wanting in. The Marathi language finds an inexhaustible source in the Sanskrit language to coin new words; and this is why works that are not yet found written in Gujarati are to be seen already published in Marathi. The same reason can be shown why writing on a scientific subject in Marathi is easier for a Brahmin than writing on the same subject in Gujarati is to a Parsee, even having a mastery over the Persian language. Many a time have the writers to come at a stand still for want of apt and appropriate words, conveying fully the meaning of their original thoughts, or the original which they translate. But wherever they felt themselves powerless, a sound knowledge of Sanskrit would have stood them in good stead. By borrowing and inventing words from this ancient, cultured, and perfect language—the mother of so many languages, just able to feed them as long as they require—Gujarati will never be felt imperfect.

But as the matter stands, Parsee students take up the Persian language, a sweet and simple language, but not as useful as Sanskrit is. Persian, at the first stage, is simple to study, but as they advance, Persian becomes very difficult with the students when quite the reverse is the case with the study of Sanskrit. It is the complaint of many that they cannot read the lithograph books in Persian swiftly, while Sanskrit literature abounds in printed books.

As for English, Professor Oxenham does but justice to the importance of the Matriculation Examination. It is a common complaint among the college professors that many of the students who have passed their Matriculation are quite unfit for the course the examination makes them qualified to hold.

May success attain Mr. Oxenham's proposition.—Yours, &c.,

P. K. TARAPOREWALA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall neither waste your space nor my time in arguing with Mr. Savage whether my advocacy of the vernaculars is "intelligent" or otherwise, and whether it is based "merely on patriotic grounds," or "springs from sound academical reasons." He thinks I "would scarcely commend a Fingoe, or a Zulu, or a Maori for insisting merely on patriotic grounds that his dialects should find a place in the educational system of South Africa or New Zealand"; and yet he is anxious not to "be understood to make any comparisons." How are we to understand him then? Why does he adduce the instances of these savages and their dialects, unless it be for the purpose of comparing with them the different communities of this Presidency and their languages, and implying by the comparison that he could as little commend my advocacy of the latter as I could of the former. However, it is plain that he is here speaking of things of which he has little or no personal knowledge; and his commendation of my advocacy of the Indian vernaculars would be of little value to me even if I were so fortunate as to secure it. I shall, therefore, confine myself to his extraordinary statement that "the European and Eurasian Schools are alone affected by the proposed change." After saying that the extra translation from English is not a burden to the Hindu, nor to the Parsi, nor Mahomedan, nor Portuguese, he asks, "But how about the European?" I ask, why, what about the European? Must he or must he not, forthwith commence a vernacular? he asks. Why must he? I ask. Who forces him to take any of the vernaculars? Is there not the choice between the vernaculars of India and the modern European languages, especially French and German? If Mr. Savage had examined the proposed scheme more carefully, he would have seen that the European could take either French or German, his next-door neighbour's tongue, and not concern himself with the vernaculars at all. Where, then, is the burden which the European alone has to bear owing to the introduction of the vernaculars in the proposed scheme? It may be urged that the European and Eurasian will be, by the new scheme, obliged to take up one of the Continental languages included in the scheme in addition to English, his own language. This is true, but it is a different matter altogether. The new scheme proposes to equalize the language studies between the different classes of students. The native student has to take up a vernacular language, a classical language, and English, which is to him, not only a foreign language, but one far more difficult to learn than any of the classics of his own country. The European and the Eurasian, on the other hand, have in English their own tongue used as the medium of the whole examination. This gives them an immense advantage over every native student, to whatever community he belongs. The classical language is common to both. The foreign language, which the European and the Eurasian have to take, is only their next door neighbour's language, as the Gujarati is to the Maratha, or the Marathi to the Gujarati-speaking people. Thus the burden that may lie on the European or the Eurasian, in having to learn French or German, cannot by any means be compared with the burden which the acquisition of the English language lays upon the native student. I have already said that the former has, an immense advantage over the latter in being able to answer all the papers in his own language. In order to appreciate this advantage, it should be borne in mind that the marks in each paper must always be assessed consciously or unconsciously, according to the correctness and accuracy of the language in which the questions are answered; and in this quality the papers of European and Eurasian candidates must, of necessity. most favourably contrast with those of the natives, and thereby secure a very high percentage of marks. The addition of a third language, in whatever form, must no doubt add a little to the burden of the examiners, but to say that the burden falls exclusively on any particular class is wholly incorrect. Whether the slight additional burden that is proposed by the new scheme to be imposed upon the Entrance students is at all necessary, is a question which must be determined on purely academical grounds and not by considerations of class prejudices or interests.—Yours, &c.,

V. A. MODAK.

Elphinstone High School, Oct. 5.

NEWS OF THE DAY

A SPORTING correspondent writes:—I hear rumours of a Polo Tournament being held in Madras, towards the end of January, for a challenge cup presented by the Madras Gymkhana Club.

THE state of affairs in the Chingleput district is, we are glad to say, decidedly improved. Good showers of rain have fallen in all the taluks, in Ponneri as much as two inches having been gauged. If another down-pour like this occurs during the next ten days and the monsoon bursts before the end of the month, all anxiety regarding Chingleput will be removed as far as the future is concerned.

THE *Indian Planter's Gazette*, referring to Lord Harris' remark at the Poona Horse Show that "it was the object of Government to employ Norfolk Trotter stallions in the hope of infusing better bone into the indigenous stock, and that when that was achieved, thorough-bred sires would be largely introduced," says:—We do not share his Lordship's hopes as we have seen the result of employing, for years past, what are called Norfolk trotters. In our opinion, it will take years to rectify the mischief they have already done. As for the Horse Show being a success, and a marked improvement in the stock visible, we have become accustomed to such reports, and place no faith in them, and to show how opinions differ a Poona correspondent in the *C and M* of the same date, says there was a falling-off in the number of animals exhibited, and that the yearling colts were an *indifferent lot*, so how can an improvement be visible? !!! It is strange that although a marked improvement in the horse stock of the country has been reported for years past, 4-years old remounts cannot be found for the British Mounted Troops, and the Native Cavalry are not as well mounted now, as they were twenty years ago.

AN account of the Austrian Emperor's Sunday in Transylvania, where the Hungarian manœuvers began the other day, will give, a Vienna Correspondent believes, those who are unacquainted with the complicated hierarchy of the dual monarchy a better idea thereof than a lengthy treatise. After attending mass in the Roman Catholic church he received the deputations from the province. First came the Roman Catholic clergy of Transylvania with a Biship at its head, then the Greek Catholic clergy with an Archbishop, next the Greek Oriental Roumanian clergy with a Metropolitan, then the Reformed Church clergy, and lastly the Augsburg Protestant clergy, led by Bishop Teutsch. After this the officers and the local authorities were presented to the Emperor, and a deputation from the Jewish community, with its Rabbi, who pronounced in Hebrew a blessing upon the Emperor, and his family. The Monarch listened with vivid interest, and at the end said fervently "amen." The German translation of the Rabbi's words had been presented to him on a sheet of parchment.

THE Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria received an extraordinary visit. The representative in Jaffa of Messrs. Cook and Co., the agents, who has lived for thirty years in Palestine, came to him with a bagful of "holy earth" from the chapel of the Ascension on the Mount of Olives. He obtained it with great difficulty with the express purpose of asking the late Crown Prince's relations to place it inside his coffin. The Archduke assured his visitor that he would take care that the earth should be placed as he wished. It will be remembered that the earth from the mount of Olives is believed to preserve the bodies buried in it. The Campo Santo of Pisa has a layer seven feet deep of such earth, brought by Genoese ships from the Holy Land centuries ago, in which the bodies of the persons there buried are beautifully preserved.

THE "Gaulois" hears from Copenhagen that the silver wedding of the Czar and Czarina was celebrated at the little fishing village of Julesboekshusene on the Sound. This was because their espousals took place there a little more than twenty-five years ago in a tent which had been reared on the sands on purpose for the ceremony. There was no company other than the King and Queen of Denmark and their family, and the outside spectators exclusively belonged to the village. They were ranged in front of the tent dressed in their holiday clothes. After the early dinner which preceded the ceremony the King of Denmark came out and pointing to tubs of beer, asked them to quaff bumpers to his new son-in-law, the Czarewitch.

THE principle of the sliding press at the British Museum is peculiar to the Museum. Its great points, Dr. Garnett says, are that it allows expansion within the edifice itself without additional building, and it enables this expansion to be effected gradually out of the income of the library without appealing for the large sums which would be required by extensive structural additions. The cost of a press is about 13*l.*, and each press holds about 400 volumes. It is practically and additional bookcase hung in the air from beams projecting from the front of the bookcase it is desired to enlarge, provided with handles for running it backwards and forwards, working by rollers running on metal ribs projecting from the beams. Dr. Garnett strongly urges the adoption of these presses in all libraries, and specially in provincial libraries.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Notwithstanding the honour paid to the name of Gilbert White, of Selborne, there is no worthy monument to his memory in the churchyard of the remote little Hampshire village which he has immortalised. There is but a small and plain stone bearing the inscription "G.W. 26 June, 1793." Someone has scraped out the letters—rather roughly, it is true—or they would have been illegible. The little stone lies to the left of the church as one enters from the small village green, and as one stands by it a glimpse can be obtained of the lovely valley beyond known as the Long Lyth. But unless the stone were pointed out we doubt if a stranger could find the weather-beaten little memorial of the man who did so much for natural history. The visitor's attention would most likely be more taken by the large and ancient yew tree which still spreads its dark green branches in the churchyard, or the strong square tower of the church itself, a large part of which has been restored.

REGARDING the crops of the United States, Mr. B. W. Snow, Assistant Statistician, in reporting to the Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, remarks:—"The year promises to be one of abundance in this country in almost all lines of agricultural production, and in this respect our land is favoured above other countries. With deficient bread crops in the Old World, we will be called upon to liberally share our surplus that none may go hungry. While our agricultural population extends a full measure of sympathy to those in distress in other lands, there can be but rejoicing at the promise of plenty and prosperity within our own borders."

PROFESSOR ANGELO CELLI, the well-known hygienic savant who represented Italy in the late International Congress, has been giving his compatriots an account of the gathering. "The hygiene of the citizen and the public charities of England," he says, are quite two centuries ahead of ours." The causes of this superiority he finds in the sense of citizenship so widely diffused throught the United Kingdom—the community making itself responsible for practical results which, in other countries, are only expected from the State. The Professor's account of his visit to the great towns—especially to Glasgow—is very flattering to British vanity.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* thinks it may be well to state that a general mobilisation of the forces has been decided upon for the last two years, and is fixed to be carried out in April, 1892. All contracts for strategical railways and other goods and materials have been made for the last two years under the special stipulation of being completed in case of mobilisation by the middle of April, 1892. This must presumably mean that the Russian War Office expects to have its new and complete organisation ready and in working order by that date, and has therefore been looking forward to a general mobilisation as a test of how the new system will work. Partial mobilisation of different branches of the service, as, for instance, the Don Cossacks last year, are being made from time to time.

THE PATETI IN ENGLAND.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

MR. FRAMJEE BOMONJEE KAMA proposed, in a few well-chosen words, "the prosperity of the Zoroastrian community." He was proud to say that the Parsees, who were not even a hundred thousand all told in the whole of the world, had found pleasant and profitable pursuits in a country which was inhabited by people of a thousand different nationalities of all colours, creed, and classes, and it was, indeed, very gratifying to observe that such a small compact community could boast of two Baronets—(loud and prolonged cheers)—among them, and should have two or three C.S.I.s and C.I.E.s, one of the possessors of the latter title being present among them that night. (Renewed cheers). The fact, that so many of the Parsees had been distinguished by such high and coveted titles was the best proof, if any were required, of the high opinion entertained and of the appreciation by their British Government of the loyalty, integrity, fidelity, and enterprising character of the Parsee community, who had, moreover, made themselves known everywhere by the Catholic nature of their charities. (Cheers.) He coupled with the toast the name of Dr. Kapadia, who had exerted himself so well to contribute to the pleasure of the gathering.

The toast having been drunk, Dr. Kapadia returned thanks, saying he was grateful for their appreciation of what little he had done for the success of the gathering. He was proud to be a member of a community who could combine in such pleasant gathering so far from their home to celebrate a national festival, and hoped in future that there would be many more such gatherings when they could promote friendly intercourse, and observe their time-honoured costoms. (Cheers).

Dr. Sorab Cowasjee Hormusjee then gave the toast of the ladies, and, in doing so, dwelt on the graceful and good qualities of Parsee women. (Laughter and cheers.) He referred also to the social and educational progress made by the ladies of his community, one of whom who was a graduate of the Bombay University, was now prosecuting her studies in medicine in London. The toast was drunk with cheers.

Mr. B. R. Bomanjee, in acknowledging it on behalf of the ladies, paid a very high compliment to Mrs. Tarachand for her pluck, energy, and enterprise in having travelled all over Europe and taking intelligent notes of her travels, which he hoped, would be published. (Cheers).

Mr. M. P. Modi, in proposing the toast of the Press, said: The Parsee community had reason to be proud of many things. The Parsee name was inseparably associated with the commercial prosperity of Bombay, with its educational institutions, with charitable medical institutions, and hospitals for men, women, children, and animals. But the connection of the Parsees with the Press had been one of which the community might be as proud as of anything else. The press performed a public duty which was very difficult and very responsible, and which, therefore, when properly discharged did great honour to those engaged in performing it. The Parsees, as in many other public enterprises, were in the Bombay Presidency the leaders in the matter of the newspapers. They began a journalistic pursuit many years ago very ably and with perfectly honourable intentions, and with the one aim of serving the public. In spite of many difficulties they have done it with success; and the present generation of journalists had kept up and raised its prestige in a manner unequalled by any other community in India—in a manner which many other editors, not only in the Bombay Presidency but all over India, had approved and adopted. The Parsee editors had played a prominent part in explaining to the public at large the beneficial measures of the Government, which but for such explanation would have made even some of the most beneficial of the measures of Government unpopular. No community was so conscious of the benefits of the British rule as the Parsees, and none had done so much, as had the Parsees to convince the people of India of that. At the same time, the Parsees connected with the Press never lacked the independence to put a public cause before the Government in a sympathetic manner, or to criticize freely any act of the Government, which, in their opinion, was not for the good of the public. They—the Parsee representatives of the Press—had sympathised with the legitimate aspiration of the people of India, and, on the other hand, they had shown, where at a particular time their aspirations ought to have had a limit. In that manner the educating influence of the Parsee Press had been powerful. He (the speaker) was glad to say that some Parsi gentlemen had always an important hand in the conduct of leading English newspapers like the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*. The able manner in which those newspapers discussed public questions, the fairness with which they dealt with questions which had two sides, and the sound views they expressed on all those questions were not he (the speaker) thought surpassable. Any Parsee ought to be proud that in the conduct of such newspapers some Parsees played an important part. He (the speaker) was glad that at the banquet there was present Mr. Nanabhoy Chichgar, whose long and honourable connection with the *Times of India* was so well-known and appreciated by Parsees (Applause). He would give the toast of the Press coupling with it the name of Mr. Nanabhoy Chichgar. (Cheers).

Mr. N. R. Chichgar, in responding to the toast, cordially thanked Mr. Mody for his kind words and noble sentiments for the Press of India, which had now become a power in the land. He thought it was scarcely necessary for him to say anything about the English Press inasmuch as the assembly which was composed of some of the picked members of the community, and some of whom had made a mark in the history of the country to which they belonged, were so very familiar with the ability, enterprise, and independence of that Press, which was the envy of foreign journalists. (Cheers). Suffice it to say that the Parsee journalists in Bombay, and their name was legion, had by imitation of that Press, and following in the wake of those who had brought journalism to its present state of perfetion, made themselves capable members of the Press. It was, indeed, a gratifying fact that vernacular journalism in Bombay was more or less in the hands of Parsees, who, they all knew, had been endeavouring to do all they could to raise the dignity and the usefulness of the Press to a higher level every day. (Cheers). He appreciated their pleasure at seeing that the English Press in Bombay had Parsees employed on their reporting staff, and it was, indeed, a matter of congratulation that members of their community should thus be connected with the English Press, where they received excellent schooling in matters journalistic and those connected with public life, and thus gradually pave their way, as many had done before, to higher walks of life He (the speaker) would say nothing about his own. connection with the paper to which he had the honour to belong; but he would remind the assembly of the long and honourable connection of a member of their community, Mr. Darasha Dorabjee Reporter, who had served in the *Times of India* and also in the *Bombay Gaette* for the last thirty-five years with ability and fidelity, which had earned for him, not only the good opinion of his employers, from whom he possessed some excellent testimonials, but which had also been the means of securing for him the public distinction of a Justice of the Peace. (Cheers). Speaking about the two English dailies in Bombay, Mr. Chichgar said that both Mr. Curwen and Mr. Geary, who had the conduct of their respective papers in their hands, had rendered many valuable and enduring services to the city, and had made their mark in the history of Anglo-Indian journalism, which could now well stand comparison with not only the Provincial Press of Great Britian, but also some of the most ably-conducted morning papers of London. (Loud cheers). It was no wonder then that both Mr. Curwen and Mr. Geary should be so very popular amongst and respected by the community of Bombay in general and the Parsees in particular. (Cheers). He (Mr. Chichgar) had great pleasure in ~~mentioning in connection with~~ the English dailies the name of Mr. Samuel Digby.—(Loud cheers)—who was for a long time connected with the *Times of India*, and who, as they all knew, was now the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazettee*. Mr. Digby had a very successful journalistic career in India, and it was no wonder that his general disposition and his desire to promote the best interests of the natives of India, he had been able to gather many Indian friends around him. (Loud cheers). Referring to the vernacular Press as conducted by the Parsees, Mr. Chichgar said that the improvement and progress made by them was a clear and irreputable indication of the rise and advancement of the Parsee community. (Cheers). The *Rast Goftar*, which was one of the first and foremost of the weekly papers in India, was conducted by a Parsee (Mr. Kabrajee), to whom the community were much indebted for the social and educational progress they had made during the last twenty or thirty years. Besides being a clever journalist and useful citizen, he had been the means of introducing and cultivating music not only among the Parsees, but among the entire native community of the city. (Cheers). The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, another weekly journal, was also conducted with great ability and impartiality by Mr. Framjee Mehta, who was known to be a very painstaking and an enterprising editor, whose paper was now widely circulated in India. (Cheers). Then again they had among their morning papers, the *Bombay Samachar*, which was considered one of the most steady and sober papers, and about which honourable mention was made from time to time in their annual reports by the Government of Bombay. (Cheers). Mr. Manoockjee Burjorjee deserved well at the hands of the community for his journalistic enterprise. Then again there was the *Jame-Jamshed*, which was read in every Parsee household, and which had in the hands of its new proprietor, who belonged to a family of well-known journalists (the Murzbans) deservedly become a popular paper. There were also the *Akhbari-Soudagar* and other papers, which were conducted in a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Government, under which they flourish. Most of their eminent and distinguished men, had laid the foundations of future greatness in their connection with the Press; and if they wanted some examples of such men, he (the speaker) would mention the names of their chairman—(loud cheers)—and of Mr. Bhownuggree, who both commenced their public careers, as journalists, the one by connecting himself with the *Rast Goftar*, and the other the now defunct *Indian Statesman*, in which he first distinguished himself as a scholar and master of the English language, over which as they must have all observed that evening, he had such an enviable command. (Loud cheers). In conclusion, Mr. Chichgar said that as had been observed by an eminent writer, "The Parsees were the leaven that leaveneth the whole Indian nation," and he wished them every prosperity wherever they might be, whether they were in India or in England, or in any other distant part of the world. (Loud cheers).

Mr. D. R. Colah proposed the totast of the chairman, and doing so, recounted the numerous services he had rendered to his country, and hoped that at no distant day he would be elected to Parliament, a position of distinction in which he would render effective service to India. (Loud cheers).

The Chariman briefly acknowledged the toast.

THE WORK OF THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE *Academy* gives the following statement of the principal results of the Oriental Congress held in London last month:—

Summaries of research up to date were submitted in various departments, among which the most noteworthy are those of Prof. Vasconcellos-Abreu, for Sanskrit; Prof. Montet, for Hebrew; Prof. Rene Besset, for Arabic; Dr. Ziemer, for Comparative Philology; Prof. Cordier, for Sinology; Prof. Amelineau, for Egyptalogy; Capt. Guiraudon, for African Languages since 1883; Mr. J. J. Meyer, for Malayan; and Col Huart, for Turkish.

The following explorations were brought under notice:—Those of M. Claine in the interior of Sumatra; the finds and conclusions of Mr. Flinders Petrie at Madum; the discovery of the first Dravidian, prehistoric pictures and remains at Bellary, by Mr. F. Fawcett; the contested report regarding a dwarf race in the North of Africa, by Mr. Halibarten; the Oriental features of numerous monuments and tombs in Majorca and Minorca, by M. Cartailhac; the Cyclopean remains in Polynesia, by Mr. H. Sterndale; and the Lybian inscriptions of Capt. Malix.

Among the 160 papers that were contributed, the most noteworthy, perhaps, are: "The Creation by the Voice and the Hermapolitan Ennead," by Prof. Maspero; "The Identity of the Pelasgians and the Hittites proved by Ceramic Remains," by Father C. A. de Cara; "The Order, Historians, and Registers of the Holy Sepulchre," by the Abbe Albouy; "Indian Theogony," by Prof. G. Oppert, of Madras, showing non-Aryan sources; "The History and Practice of Hindu Medical Science," by Pandit Janardhan, illustrated by several collections of native drugs made by himself and others, and accompanied by two unique Sanskrit MSS.; "The Ancient Tshampa" and "French Colonial Education," by M. E. Aymonier; Expositions of Indian and Japanese Music; the Linguistic Basis of the Shawl and other Eastern Manufactures, by Profs. Leitner and Schlegel; a series of papers on Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Dardistan, by Drs. Bellew and Leitner, Mr. R. Michell, Colonel Tanner, and a number of Central Asian chiefs and Indian or Kashmir explorers. Oriental folklore has also, probably for the first time, been included in the programme, forming a connecting link with the forthcoming Folk-Lore Congress.

Among other new departures may be mentioned—the inclusion of comparative law and legal administration in Oriental countries; the condition of indigenous oriental education; the importance of ethnography in philological studies, illustrated by papers from Prof. G. Schlegel, Mr. C. Johnston, M. G. Reynaud, Dr. Leitner, M. Pret, and the Rev. Dr. C. Edkins. Prof. Abel's Indo-Egyptian affinities have received confirmation from Pasteur Fesquet's contribution on "The Phonetic Relations of the Hebrew and Indo-European Languages," M. R. Michell's treatise on "The Russian Verb," and from others, including Mr. Stuart Glennie.

Mr. Vincent A. Smith submitted a "progress report" on Numismatics, which brings this subject up to date; and Mr. W. Simpson gave an account of the progress of Oriental archæology since 1874, when the Oriental Congress paid its first visit to London. The Græco-Buddhistic and other art collections at the Working Museum have led to valuable communications on Oriental art and ethnography; and Prof. J. Oppert settled the date of an inscribed Assyrian brick in the Blau collection as being 668 B.C. The commercial importance of Oriental linguistics has been emphasised, and the co-operation of the London Chamber of Commerce has been secured towards the founding of an Oriental commercial school in the City of London. Prizes in various Oriental subjects have been offered; and a society for the cultivation of Japanese, and another for Semitic languages, are in course of formation in London.

The relations of Europeans with Orientals, especially those between Orientalists and native scholars, including their respective methods of research, have been considered by Sir Richard Meade, Generals Dennehy and Showers, and others; and proposals for the encouragement of Oriental studies have been made for the Universities, the Christian ministry, the Scotch Commission on Examinations in Arts, the Oriental University Institute Examinations, and for various countries which, whether in Europe or even in the East itself, neglect the cultivation of ancient learning for its own sake, or in its relation to modern requirements. Drs. Wright, Adams, and Witton-Davies took an active part in this matter, and the last-named advocated the holding of an annual Oriental Congress in England.

In Oriental history, Dr. Schlichter's "Indian Ocean in Antiquity," the Rev. Prof. Skarsted's "Phœnician Colonisation of Scandinavia," Dr. A. C. Lincke's "Continuance of the Names Assyria and Niniveh," Dr. W. Hein's "Omar II." Dr. Schlichter's "History of African Explorations," Mr. Hordern's Episode in Burmese History," may be referred to.

Among special questions of research, "The Assyrian Pronoun," by the veteran scholar, Mr. Richard Cull; "Cussari (11)," by Dr. Friedlander; "Pirke Aboth," by the Rev. Dr. C. Taylor; "The Hymns of St. Ephraim in Syriac," by Monsignor Lamy; "Syriac Diacritical Points," by the Able Graffin; "Yahveh," by Dr. Strauss; "Vital Statistics among the Ancient Jews," by Dr. M. Adler; the Book "Koheleth," by Prof. Myrberg; the "Himyarite Inscription No. 32 in the British Museum," by Prof. H. Derenbourg—follow the lines of previous Oriental Congresses. Prof. Jules Oppert's paper on "The Chronology of Genesis" also attracted much attention.

As usual, the Congress was inundated by proposals regarding the transliteration of Oriental languages. Foremost among them was one by Sir Monier Williams, who was not a member of the Congress. They have all been referred to a committee, but it is to be distinctly understood that they are not in any way to displace the native characters.

Among the governments that have taken a special interest in the congress are those of Spain, Italy, France, Russia, and Greece. The Colonial Office sent a representative, who spoke on "Fiji and Rotuman." The Lieutenant-Governor of Adelaide, the Hon. S. J. Way,. represented its University; and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor gave the Congress an official reception at Cambridge. Altogether nine governments and thirty-eight universities and learned bodies were represented.

Two invitations reached the Congress for next year, one from the Spanish and the other from the French Government. The former was accepted; and the Statutory Tenth International Congress of Orientalists will accordingly be held at Seville and Granada in September or the beginning of October 1892, following the festivities in connexion with the fifth centenary of the departure of Columbus from Huelva and the assembly of the Congress of Americanists and Geographers at Madrid. The Oriental University Institute has assigned two prizes, one of Rs. 500, the other of Rs. 5,000 to the Spanish organising committee, to be awarded for translations from Sanskrit and Arabic, respectively.

FLORILINE —FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MORE ABOUT THE "MAHATMA MYSTERIES."

INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL OLCOTT.

THE *Daily Chronicle* continues to serve up a fairly large selection of letters daily on what it terms "Mahatma Mysteries." On September 14 it published a remarkable interview with Colonel Olcott, from which we make the following extracts:—

I have seen several Mahatmas—may be six of them—both in their physical forms and in their astral bodies (said the Colonel). I saw Kut Humi at Madras and I met another Mahatma while I was making a tour in Northern India in the year 1883. At one place a camp was provided for me on the plain, and being cold and tired I went to bed, leaving a kerosene lamp burning on the table. I had fallen into a deep sleep, when suddenly the touch of a hand on my shoulder awakened me. A Hindu voice uttered the words, "Don't you know me?" I looked and found that it was a Teacher, a Master, a Mahatma, and I knew this because I had seen him in the astral body before. The master took my hand, and I felt something solid slip into it. When the Mahatma passed out I found that what he left in my hand was a letter wrapped in a silken cloth. Years before, in New York, I had asked a Mahatma who visited me to leave something as a token of his physical presence. He did so.

The Mahatmas write on all kinds of paper, and sometimes use other people's letters for conveying their information. I have received letters from ordinary people, and in these—say on an unwritten sheet—have found writing from the Masters. This statement I might apply particularly to the letters of people who have no goodwill towards Theosophy, and whose letters would not have been written but for some tricky purpose. Upon that the Mahatma notes enclosed would give warning and counsel. The contents of the letter mentioned had reference to various things concerning the Theosophical Society, which, as you know, I have largely organised in various parts of the world. The letter told me also that before the first month of the next year two prominent people in India would die, and they did die. It is not one or two or three or four letters that I have received from the Mahatmas, but a very large number. I am still receiving letters, and, indeed, although I have not mentioned the fact, I have received letters since I came to this house. I have not seen Mrs. Besant's letters, nor she mine. About the caligraphy of Mahatma letters, sometimes it is ink, sometimes in pencil, sometimes the letters seem to be woven into the paper, just like a water-mark.

The Mahatmas are remarkable fine looking men, with a spiritual glow in their faces. I suppose it was the same glow which Moses had on his face when he came down from the mountain. Some people seem to imagine that the Mahatmas are all natives of India. That is a mistake, for to go no farther than three instances, one is an Italian, another a Hungarian, a third an Englishman. Respecting the English Mahatma, I may say he is not at present living in this country. Somebody has asked the question, Are there women Mahatmas? Certainly there are women of extraordinary powers in Thibet—I have received communications from them—but whether they are Mahatmas I cannot say. Mdme. Blavatsky was not a Mahatma, because she had a very decided human side to her character, and that a Mahatma has not. Mdme. Blavatsky was a woman with two sides—the human, which was very ordinary, the other, which was very majestic.

I have seen Mdme. Blavatsky do so many wonderful things that it is difficult to select specimen cases. I remember once after dinner that we were all standing on the verandah of Mr. Sinnett's house at Simla. Suddenly somebody asked Mdme. Blavatsky to give a proof of her wonderful powers. Madame waved her hand, and the music of bells was heard coming up from the valley towards us. Now there were no bells anywhere near, and since the request for a "miracle" was impromptu, Mdme. Blavatsky could not possibly have known that it was to be made. She explained how she produced the music. In ordinary course a psychical current was passing through the atmosphere near her hand. She sent forth a second current by force of her will. When the two met a vortex was formed, and out of this vortex came the music. If you were to whistle you would think upon a note, and straightway it would come forth. Mdme. Blavatsky, with her extraordinary powers, brought the notes of the bells out of that vortex on exactly the same principle.

At the Benares Government Sanskrit College, the principal remarked to Mdme. Blavatsky, "the Pundits tell me there once were men who possessed extraordinary powers—for instance in a room like this they could cause a shower of roses to fall—but that now no living person possesses such powers." Mdme. Blavatsky laughed, saying "Oh, the Pandits said so, did they? Perhaps we shall surprise them." Thereupon she waved her hand in the air, and down upon the heads of the company came a shower of beautiful natural roses. There was one of the most amusing incidents I have ever seen in connection with the fall of roses. The principal—a German Orientalist—was a thin man, and he had a habit of sitting bolt upright with his eyes on the floor. One of the roses fell pat on his head, at which, looking up, he said, "The weight multiplied by the velocity shows it must have come a long way." Outside, all about the palace, there were ever so many rose bushes. Mdme. Blavatsky simply used her powers to take those roses off the bushes, and make them fall on the heads of the company. In the scamper for possession of the roses, the principal did not get one, so he asked Mdme. Blavatsky if she could bring down one for him. "Any number," said she with a wave of the hand, and down came another cloud of them. When the principal and his friends were leaving, I took up an ordinary student's lamp, which had been on the table all the evening, and with it went to light the way out. Coming after us, Mdme. Blavatsky took the lamp from my hand, passed her hand above the flame, as the visitors stared, and said, "Go down." The flame went down until it was a mere flicker, when madame said, "Go up," which it did to its old position.

A CHALLENGE BY MR. STUART CUMBERLAND.

Writing to the *Daily Chronicle* of Sept. 14, Mr. Stuart C. Cumberland, the well-known "thought-reader," said he, "would gladly give £100 to any charity to be agreed upon if a 'manifestation' claimed to be supernatural, can be produced in my presence, and that of a committee of scientific experts, which I cannot prove to the satisfaction of the said committee to be explicable on pure mundane principles." Colonel Arthur Desmond, "late of the Madras Engineers," writing to the *Chronicle* of Sept. 15, accepts Mr. Stuart Cumberland's challenge upon the following terms:—"A committee of gentlemen to be agreed upon as judges; I to demonstrate the possession of powers unexplainable upon any scientific or materialistic principle or theory. If I succeed, Mr. Stuart Cumberland to pay £1000 to the said committee to be distributed as they may think fit among the metropolitan charities. If I fail, to pay the like amount for the like purpose. Each party to hand £1000 to the committee as soon as formed." He adds, "Upon hearing from Mr. Stuart Cumberland of his willingness to agree to this proposition, I will at once proceed with the completion of details" Mr. Cumberland duly "signifies his willingness." The *Daily Chronicle* to-day prints a letter in which "Colonel Desmond", whose personal identity seems to have been questioned, says, "Since my letter accepting Mr. Stuart Cumberland's challenge, I have had a precipitated short communication forbidding me to demonstrate. I am not allowed to enter into any detailed particulars." The writer maintains that what he terms his "Theosophy" is 'the true unadulterated wisdom of the East.'

A PLEASANT little sketch of the Prince of Wales at Homburg is given in the lively description of that resort in a recent number of the "Speaker." Frank and outspoken in talk, with a ringing laugh, and a roll in his walk like the great King Harry whom he more than ever resembles, he seemed, says the writer, to give the lie at every instant to the rumours of his embarrassments and *malaise*. For fourteen hours a day for twenty days last past he has lived in the sight of hundreds of his future subjects, offending no one, making no favourites, equally genial and at home with all the diverse crowd whom he could recognise as his acquaintance, old or new. He has desired no extraneous means of amusement to be provided for him, living on the same victuals and sharing the same rather hum-drum amusements as the crowd—seeming best pleased when patting his faithful Spitz dog, now old, lame, and partly blind, or talking to a little child, or perhaps promenading with a strapping "lawn-tennis girl" of the English middle-class. We are further told that Ritter's Park Hotel has owed its chief vogue to the fact that the Prince lunches there with about seven friends every day, and that all the Americans crowd there to see him. In past years the Prince used to be "most often entertained at dinner by his wealthy friends, such as Mr. Sassoon and Sir John Thompson Mackenzie, at the Victoria; but this year he has eschewed hospitality, and either entertained a few friends or organized a Homburg dinner at the Kursaal."

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.

THE *Daily News*, under the not very appropriate heading "Weller in *Partibus*." has the following:—Madhowdas Rugnathdas, merchant of Bombay, was the first Guzerati Hindoo, even in progressive and enlightened Bombay, who dared to outrage native feelings of propriety and piety by marrying a widow. This audacious breach of native and law custom exercised the vernacular and English newspapers of the time; but in the little volume before us, "The Story of a Widow Re-marriage" (Khambata and Co., Bombay Printing Works), the inner side of the matter is for the first time revealed by Mr. Madhowdas himself. The very first sentence of his story introduces the European reader into a world which it is all but impossible to understand from mere hearsay, and difficult even with all the advantages of personal contact. "I am a humble citizen whose life would have been quite uneventful if I had not married a widow." If he had married according to the custom of his caste folk and countrymen, he would have died "worth," perhaps, many lakhs of rupees, but otherwise undistinguished among his fellows. It is the marrying of the widow that will make the name of Madhowdas Rugnathdas sound for many a year through "the corridors of time." And yet as Madhowdas, reflecting over the whole business, modestly remarks, "marrying a widow is nothing to be proud of, "nothing to glory in. After all, it is not a "particularly meritoious act in itself." What made it meritorious was doing it in the teeth of one hundred million hostile people. In that respect, Madhowdas again modestly reflects, my life has been "most extraordinary"—"hence these pages." To have screwed up the courage of some trembling fellow-mortal to the point of marrying a widow—and, by way of example, to have screwed up his own courage first of all—is the achievement which fills our honest merchant's life with a sense of exultation. Valmiki wrote the Ramayana, but Madhowdass married a widow. Sir Madhavarao and Sir Salar Jung are famed among native statesmen, but the Bombay merchant married a widow.

He tells us how he advertised for a widow in a paper to which he used to contribute "severe articles about the marriages of little girls with old men;" how that advertisement threw all his caste into consternation; and how the shy widow answered it in person. He even quotes his love letters to the widow. They are models of propiety. He narrates in his calm way how the widow gave her relatives the ship, how his "advance" native friends and his English acquaintances assisted at the marriage ceremony, and how Sir Frank Souter, the well-known Commissioner of Bombay police, kindly sent a body of constables to "keep order at the Chinchpogli bungalow, and four more detectives at the bungalow of Sheth Lukhmidas. As there was just the chance that the widow's relatives might hire ruffians for her recapture, the inspector supplied us with a few sticks." In the first-named bungalow, guarded by "four powerful Pathans"—chuckers-out, in British vernacular—Mr. and Mrs. Madhowdas spent the first night of their honeymoon. We can only make a passing reference to the details of the boycottings and other persecutions to which the pair were subjected. As a picture of Hindoo "interiors" Mr. Madhowdas's book is one of the most valuable ever written. Its native and English personages are well known to every body who knows anything of Western India. As a revelation of the evils of the custom of perpetual widowhood—and widowhood dating, in millions of instances, from childhood—the story is worth a cartload of Blue Books. Its revelations of the neglect, contempt, and cruelty which are the lot of Hindu widows, young and old, are profoundly touching. But even the "changeless East" changes. Since that epoch-making day, as Mr. Madhowdas calls it, when he married the widow, and when her relatives—never dreaming that she could have committed the crime of remarriage—searched the seashore "with lighted torches" for her dead body, scores of widow marriages have taken place in Bombay. In another nineteen years the Hindoo community generally will begin to wonder why its ancestors were so stupidly barbarous. Mr. Madhowdas wants the Government to interfere more decisively. But there is something stronger than Government interference, and that is the education of native public opinion by enlightened natives; to which we may add that Mr. and Mrs. Madhowdas are themselves the most convincing illustrations possible of the adage that example is better than precept.

ALLEGED DESIGN ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

Considerable sensation was caused in Germany on Friday by a remarkable communication, purporting to emanate from Constantinople, published in the *Hamburger Correspondent*. The theme of this communication was nothing more nor less than the announcement, supported by certain details, of Russia's intention to seize Constantinople by a coup de main, for which purpose the recent Dardanelles incident was only a preliminary performance, or, as the writer put it, a precedent for future use. He said:—

In 1886, between Sept. 2 and 8, the interesting manœuvres in the south-western part of the Crimea, under General Koop, late commander of the Odessa Military District during which landings and descents were made at various places on the Black Sea coast were nothing less than a general rehearsal of the contemplated performance. Last autumn several Russian officers staying in Constantinople as tourists were discovered making reconnaissances of the European and Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus. The Russian mission was detected and disclosed to the Turkish Government by a foreign military attache, and instead of being arrested as spies these Russian tourists were let off on the explanation that they had only been searching for Nihilists. Russian naval officers, as captains of the semi-mercantile marine, have for years studied the currents of the Bosphorus, and know more about it than the naval officers of the Turks. Not long ago a Russian Consul, with the consent of the Turkish authorities, and an escort of twenty cavalrymen, made an excursion, map in hand, through Roumelia from the railway line to the Black Sea in quest of "antiquities." Russia has at all times of the year a sufficient number of transports in the Black Sea to ship a corps of 25,000 to 30,000 men with artillery in twenty-four hours. Other transports of troops could be effected in two or three days, and this is quite enough for the purpose of making a raid upon Constantinople.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct 5.

The barometer is risen, except in parts of Burmah and east Bengal. The rise is brisk most in central stations and rapid in Khandva and Akola. Pressure is high over north-western and Central India and low off the coasts of the Peninsula. Winds are north-easterly on Caromondel coast and south-easterly on west coast. Calms prevail over a large part of north western and Central India, but north-westerly currents are appearing down the Gangetic plain. The mean temperature is low for season except Madras and Burma where it is slightly excessive. There has been general rain on hills, also in Central Provinces and on the west coast, but elsewhere only a few scattered showers are reported.

PROBATE duty has been paid on £89,101, as the net value (the gross value being £108,978) of the personal estate of the Right Hon. William Walter, fifth Earl of Dartmouth. Mr. William Boyle Barbour, M.P., who died on the 13th of May, leaves personalty of the net value of £70,881 (the gross value being £79,915). By the death of Miss Emma Villers Wilkes, a Birmingham lady, property worth nearly a hundred thousand pounds will be divided between the Birmingham General Hospital and the Midland Institute. By the death of Mrs. Clara Park, of Teddington, the authorities of Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage, at Stockwell, become entitled to a legacy of £2,000. The *Illustrated London News* publishes the following wills:—Mr. George William Allan, late of Gorsey Wood, Bournemouth, the value of the personal, estate, amounting to upwards of £110,000; Mr. Manuel del Carril, formerly of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and late of 52, Rue de Chailot, Paris, over £107,000; Mr. William Wrangham, late of Epsom, Surrey, over £87,000.

THE marriage of two residents in caravans took place at Hounslow on the 15th inst., both bride and bridegroom being of Romany parentage. There were several unusual features about the ceremony. The bride was given away by the bridegroom's brother. The bride wore a dress of pale blue satin, with hat to match. There was a want of unanimity about the bridesmaids, one of whom appeared in a large-patterned Scotch tartan, another wearing royal blue, and the third choosing white. A large crowd assembled to witness the ceremony, several of the ladies bringing their babies, who joined audibly in the responses. The vicar, at the conclusion of the service, expressed a hope that the newly wedded couple would continue to attend church, and soon after the crowd dispersed, after loudly cheering the bride and bridegroom and liberally showering them with rice

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

VARIOUS paragraphs have appeared at odd intervals lately anent the rumoured return of Lord Charles Beresford from the Mediterranean to stand for some constituency at an election which the writers aver to be at hand. The truth is, we believe, that some gentleman on the Conservative Committee for the North Kent Division having written to ask Lord Charles if he would consent to stand at the next General Election, the Captain of the *Undaunted* replied that if it was the unanimous wish of the Committee to honour him in that way he had no inclination to baulk them in the matter. But there is nothing in this to bring Lord Charles Beresford home; his time is up in February, 1893, and if the election took place previous to that date his candidature would, it is pretty nearly certain, have to take place without his presence. During the recent visit of the English Fleet to the Gulf Juan the French Admiral went on board the *Undaunted* to personally present to her Captain, officers, and men, the thanks of the French Government for the assistance rendered on the occasion of the grounding of the *Seignelay*. M. Carnot had requested permission of the English Government to decorate Lord Charles with the Legion of Honour, but this could not be permitted, as it was very properly recognised that the *Undaunteds* had done no more than their duty, or that which any other English seamen would do if ordered. But failing this recognition, the French Admiral was instructed to make a special point of thanking the officers and men of the cruiser as soon as an opportunity presented itself.

The proposal to establish a National College, which forms the subject of an article in the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, has an interest to all concerned in maintaining this country's supremacy on the sea. The interdependence of the fighting and commercial navies need not be insisted upon here; it is self-evident to seamen; but what is more to the point, landsmen are gradually recognising the fact. To give to the sea fighting force that elasticity which is essential to its passing speedily and smoothly from a peace to a war footing, the assistance of the mercantile navy is wanted. With regard to officers especially, it would be of immense advantage if the naval authorities felt that they could turn in an emergency to the merchant service and find all the navigating staff they might want. Any scheme, therefore, for increasing the general efficiency of the mercantile marine officer has an important bearing. According to our contemporary, the proposition for establishing a college for higher professional education has been so well received that if the shipowners' societies will pledge themselves to give the preference to those officers possessing the college certificate if Lloyd's and the British Corporation will cordially support the scheme, and, lastly, if the Board of Trade will also lend its support and raise the standard of the examinations and classify certificates of competency, no difficulty, financial or otherwise, is likely to stand in the way of its inauguration.

A correspondent writing to a home journal says:—"A contemporary of yours says that the Chilian War will take rank in history, from its being the first of modern wars which has been decided by the Navy. This dictum appears to me open to question. In the first place, surely it was the the defeat on shore of the Balmacedists, that settled matters? Secondly, how many wars are we to consider 'modern?' So far as the Navy's part in it is concerned, this Chilian War is only on a par with the Russian War of '54-55, the Civil War in the United States, the war between Chili and Peru, the Franco-Chinese War, the Anglo-Egyptian War, and I dare say others I cannot call to mind. In each of these instances one Power, by its command of the sea, was enabled to choose its own time and its own place for decisive action. Moreover, by obliging the Power without sea-command to watch several points at once, its military strength was weakened, and it was rendered unable to exercise its whole resources. In this sense certainly the war was decided by the Navy, and it is well that it should be recognised." Our correspondent might have added that a defeat at the Alma or at Tel-el-Kebir would have placed the British in a terrible position, from which their naval predominance could not have saved them. The Civil War in the United States might have gone on for years but for Sherman's ride through Georgia, and Grant's victories on land; and if Baquedano had been defeated at Chorillos, the Chilian Army would have had to surrender.

The second week of September was the high tide of the military manœuvres on the Continent, and important as many of these are, neither in Germany nor in Austria do they equal in magnitude the manœuvres of the four army corps in Eastern France. With particulars of the marches, counter-marches, reconnaissances, skirmishes, and battles in this region, of which our French contemporaries write in great and bewildering detail. It will, however, be more useful if we endeavour latter to deduce some of the tactical or other lessons that may be drawn from the operations. Meanwhile, it will be interesting to say that the concentration of forces, according to the official plan, was conducted with great celerity and regularity. The 5th and 6th Corps left Piney and Chavanges respectively, on September 3, for operations one against the other; but, although the shock might have occurred that afternoon, it was deferred, according to the programme, until the next day; and a similar thing happened with the meeting of the 7th and 8th Corps west of Chaumont. It is, indeed, to be feared that the restricted space chosen for these manœuvres will lead to tactical *invraisemblances*.

In the conflict of the 5th and 6th Corps, the great effort of the cavalry of the latter was to cross the river and seize the road Braux-le-Grand. Here was the chief incident of the fight, when the 6th Corps' cavalry, supported by the artillery, broke a charge of the 7th Chasseurs-a-Cheval. The charge was stopped at 200 metres by the "halt" being sounded. The conflict of the 7th and 8th Corps was in the Plain of Semoutiers and about the village of Montsaon, the advantage resting with the former. Several cyclists were taken prisoners. On the next day, the operations of the 5th and 6th Corps were concluded by the retirement, in excellent style, of the first of these; while General Saussier witnessed the final operations of the 7th and 8th Corps, calling before him the respective staffs and criticising the manœuvers upon the field. The advantage remained definitely with the 7th Corps. The manœuvres, said the General, were good, and the deliberation and unanimity remarkable, and he especially commended the great energy of the attack. The heat upon the first day was torrid, while deluges of rain fell upon the second. On September 5, the armies of the East and the West being formed, each of two army corps, these were put in motion for their meeting between the Aube and the Blaise, and the next day was given over to repose. We shall return to these operations later.

The dissatisfaction which has found expression in the Channel Squadron at the way in which the rewards in connection with the services performed at the *Utopia* disaster have been distributed, will not be lessened by reading the remarks made by the Governor-General at Gibraltar in presenting medals which were awarded for services rendered from the shore. After referring to the work performed by Captain Buckle, the staff of the Naval Hospital, the crew of the *Goshawk*, and others, Sir Lothian Nicholson said it was not for him to criticise the action of the authorities with regard to those brave men of the Navy who rendered most gallant assistance on that awful night. The Admiralty knew what should and what should not be done; but he must, as a former chairman of the Humane Society, express his strong conviction that there were many more who did as good work as those to whom he had the gratification of presenting these rewards. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Humane Society cannot be expected to recognise actions which are not officially brought to its notice.

"A Cavalryman" stationed in India writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"It is all well and good for stay-at-home Army reformers, high in authority, to talk and write of the advantages of short service, but what about all its disadvantages? They never say anything about them. Let me just mention one. In the regiment to which I belong big drafts of youngsters came out from Canterbury last trooping season. Now the hot weather is on they are all sent off to the hills. As a result, the old soldiers have to do their own work and that of the young hands too. The unpopularity of the measure can be imagined, and the result easily explained. Few, if any of the old hands will re-engage, all of them who can will go home, and when they reach their towns and villages they will tell their relatives and acquaintances what a fraud the Army is under the present short-service *regime*. Do those who uphold short service ever think of the effects that system must produce in making the military service unpopular? I have been at great pains to ascertain from non-commissioned officers and men why it is that the Army is losing its attractions. I have had the same answer from all.

THE arrangement for Adelina Patti's American tour is said to be that she is to have £1,000 for each night's singing, together with a share in the profits which remain.

NOTICES.

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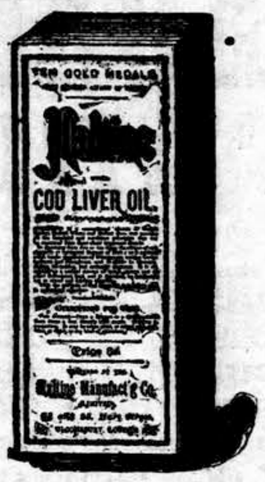

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
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Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
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Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
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Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

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INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

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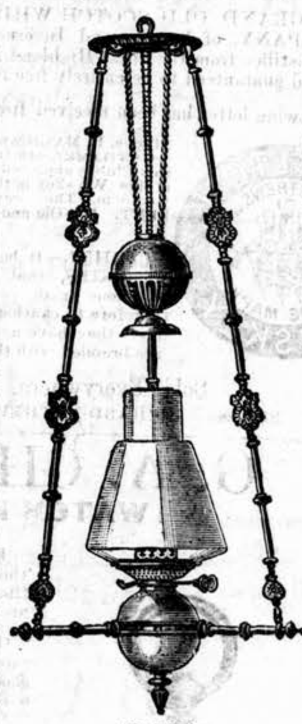

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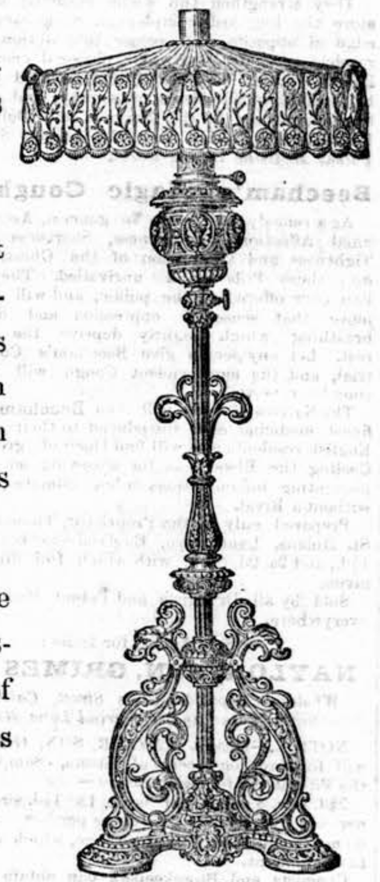

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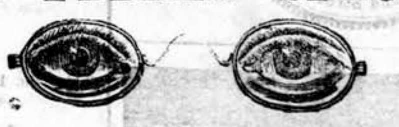

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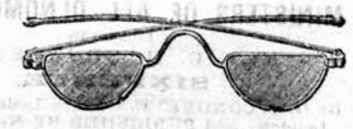

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